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Sergey Slivko. Criminal Russia - Diary of a Werewolf (maniac Slivko)

A. Kuznetsov: Anatoly Slivko was born before the war in 1939. In the future, already at the investigation, giving evidence and trying to analyze what prompted him to commit crimes, he will say that he grew up in a dysfunctional family.

S. Buntman: Was it really like that?

A. Kuznetsov: Well, it's difficult to look into someone else's family, but this fact is not confirmed anywhere. The Slivko family was the most ordinary. Dad worked a lot, mom took care of the house. The boy grew up in a normal, let's say, average environment.

S. Buntman: Perhaps there were some odd behaviors?

A. Kuznetsov: In one of the materials of the case there is an indication of a thing that can by no means be considered normal: "As a child, Slivko was sickly and weak, suffered from insomnia, lack of appetite, was embarrassed by his appearance, clumsiness, avoided noisy games with peers and sports. As a schoolboy, he became interested in raising rabbits, willingly killed and butchered them.

From childish torment of animals, as you know, a lot of pathologies grow.

S. Buntman: Well, not always.

A. Kuznetsov: It would seem that Slivko did not torment the rabbits, but he quite calmly did what was not typical for a child. He is not from a rural family. One can understand if this was done by a boy who grew up in an ordinary peasant household, for whom the attitude to animals as a source of food is a completely normal thing. Still, Slivko is a more or less urban boy. Here is one of the signs.

Then the usual, quite an average Soviet life. Slivko graduated from high school, college, served in the army, then came to Nevinnomyssk, where he got a job at the Azot plant. In parallel with this, first on a voluntary basis, and then more and more immersed in this occupation, he began to collect boys and girls of school age and take them on hikes. Fortunately, Nevinnomyssk is wonderfully adapted for this.

Anatoly Slivko believed that he grew up in a dysfunctional family

S. Buntman: Organized the tourist club "Romantic" ...

A. Kuznetsov: Yes. A room was even allocated for the club. However, one night, one of the guys forgot to turn off the stove, it happened, and part of the building burned down. After some time, the club was given a new room, to which he came with a new name - "CherGiD" - "Through the Rivers, Mountains and Valleys."

S. Buntman: Non-standard. In addition to hiking, did the guys do something else in the club?

A. Kuznetsov: Certainly. The club carried out a large search work on the defense of the Caucasus, correspondence with participants in those events, trips to the places of battles. There was a good museum based on the materials of campaigns and expeditions: cartridge cases, helmets, fragments of documents, and personal belongings of soldiers were stored on small stands under glass.

S. Buntman: How was the communication in the club?

A. Kuznetsov: Slivko had built a fairly coherent pedagogical system. First, they were accepted into the club. That is, it was impossible to come from the street, sit down and say: "Now I am with you." A certain ritual was developed. There was a hierarchy in the club. Experienced guys who made several trips and showed themselves well were members of the Council of Instructors. It was a great honor to be in it. It was the Council that was trusted by the younger tourists.

Anatoly Slivko on a hike

Before the first campaign, Slivko usually reported that the club had a system of penalty points: points were awarded for violations, and points were removed for good deeds. In the memoirs of Tatyana Khozhan, a member of the Romantika club, there is such an episode: "I really wanted to go camping, although I was a little scared, since all the school hooligans were also in the club, although this was not the main thing - my most hated subject in school - physical education, and I could not calculate my strength.

And here we are in a long chain - with bags in our hands due to the lack of backpacks - we wander along the coast of the Kuban towards Konnaya Balka. I am already exhausted from the three-hour walk, and warm clothes, and a heavy bag. Gradually I find myself closer to the tail of the column, as a boy comes up to me and asks me to give him my bag. I am surprised, even offended - what am I, the worst? I'm not hard! The guy tells me in a whisper that he has already been guilty and has earned a hundred negative points, and helping a friend write off half the fine for him.

How glad I was to rest these half an hour before the halt! Two years later, when we saw off this boy to the army, he said that he then sent him to help me Slivko, as he noticed that I was already exhausted. The boy did not have penalty points, but in order not to offend me, Slivko ordered me to say that they were.

We all then constantly encountered such help, sparing the vanity of a teenager. And the motto is "One for all, and all for one!" was not an empty phrase.

Great teaching technique, isn't it?

The name of Slivko was pronounced with gratitude in more than one hundred families

S. Buntman: I agree. It seems that two people got along in Slivko: one is a good, talented, thoughtful, selfless teacher who has done a lot of good, the other ...

A. Kuznetsov: The same Tatyana Khozhan writes: "There are many people who knew the maniac much better, closer than I did. I was not at his wedding, I don't remember the names of his sons, but I recognized him from two different sides - this two-faced Janus - with white and black. These colors do not mix. Black paint covered the image of Slivko. And yet the seeds of kindness lay in good soil: a lot of guys who were given prison and drunkenness by school became wonderful people, excellent family men thanks to the tourist club, where the motto "one for all, and all for one" was not an empty phrase.

And what actually happened? In the mid-60s, Slivko, who had many internal problems, got married. However, he could not live a normal family life. According to his own testimony, "in seventeen years of marriage, he had sexual contact with his wife no more than a dozen times."

Why? The fact is that Slivko was more interested in boys than women. "I first felt attracted to boys in 1961, after I became an eyewitness to a traffic accident in which a boy of 13-14 years old died. He was in a school uniform with a tie, a white shirt and new black shoes. There was a lot of blood, gasoline spread on the asphalt. I suddenly had a feeling, a desire to have such a boy, to make him feel bad, hurt. This feeling haunted me constantly, and I was forced to leave the Far East, where I lived then. After the move, this desire disappeared, but after 5-6 months this attraction arose again and pursued constantly ... ".

Popular

"unbridled" pre-election debates reminded of perestroika times The main problems are tasks for the president

Magnitsky, Sergei Leonidovich

About cryptocurrencies in simple words: virtual money as a rescue from the Rentier budget hole does nothing

Lesson "environmental characteristics of fuels"

When will the new zoo open?

Len nuclear power plant 2. The main thing. Staff error

Story II Rape in the toilet Requirements for ventilators

Story II Rape in the toilet Requirements for ventilators

Anatoly Slivko with his wife Lyudmila

In addition to his passion for the club and young tourists, Slivko was also partial to cinema. He was very fond of filming and photography, and his amateur work often received various awards. In the city, Slivko was in very good standing, which allowed him to go unpunished for a long time.

S. Buntman: Who came out to him?

A. Kuznetsov: Assistant prosecutor of the city of Nevinnomyssk Tamara Languyeva, who first drew attention to the CheRGiD club. It was he who was visited by the missing boys. Communicating with members of the club, Langueva learned about the filming of films that Slivko conducted. She was surprised that in children's productions there were tortures, scenes of hanging the main characters, although the guys claimed that they were hanging for fun.

S. Buntman: Slivko's victims were 7 boys. Why wasn't the killer found sooner?

A. Kuznetsov: No one could even imagine that the missing boys had been killed. The most likely cause seemed to be an accident. The fact is that more than 40 people became victims of Slivko's experiments. Seven guys died. And all this for two decades ...

S. Buntman: Why did the children agree?

A. Kuznetsov: A well-known case - the boys are always interested in secrets and conspiracies. Slivko told someone that he was collecting material and writing a book about the limits of human capabilities, someone that he was obliged to know how to provide first aid on hikes if someone loses consciousness. In general, he was a good psychologist, despite the lack of education.

Slivko's experiments were divided into lethal and non-lethal. The victims of the latter, I repeat, were more than 40 people. Note that these guys did not slip out of the loop themselves and did not accidentally survive - Slivko brought them to their senses and gave them life.

For two decades, Slivko filmed all his experiments on children on camera

What happened next? The prosecutor of Nevinnomyssk was skeptical about the information collected by Tamara Langueva: he, like most residents of the city, could not believe that a person who had done so much for children was involved in the murders.

S. Buntman: But did Slivko sign a search warrant for the premises of CheRGiD and the apartment?

A. Kuznetsov: There were simply no other suspects. At first, the police officers did not find anything criminal, although they carefully examined the premises of the club. Then one of the policemen drew attention to the door with a sign "Do not climb in - it will kill you!" and asked Slivko: "What is there?" He changed his face. Behind the door was a darkroom, a pile of photographs of missing children.

One of the investigators, Nikolai Modestov, who was "lucky" to handle Slivko's case, later recalled familiarizing himself with the material evidence: "Dead silence, only a color picture on the screen, and before your eyes a child is dying in agony. Moreover, the sadist, cold-bloodedly fixing the convulsions of the agonizing boy, from time to time himself gets into the frame. He not only shoots death, but voluptuously admires it.

On the screen, the body of the victim, dressed by the killer in a pioneer uniform, is laid on a white sheet. The spasms are getting rarer, rarer... The next frame is a severed head framed by severed legs. The camera comes close to the dead child's face, distorted by a frozen grimace of suffering and fear.

The investigation was short, since the physical evidence that was found and the authenticity of which there was no doubt would be enough for ten trials. Slivko, in general, did not particularly lock himself up. It was completely pointless to do so.

One of the victims of Anatoly Slivko

"When I dismembered the victim, I did not feel disgust, but subconsciously assessed the situation, some thoughts assessed the bad side of my actions, others - stronger ones - forced me to do bad things and foreshadowed satisfaction ... . He buried corpses and body parts, and burned clothes with gasoline. I prepared for everything in advance ... For each sexual intercourse, I needed to see blood ... But after the removal of sexual pressure, that is, after the satisfaction of passion, common sense suggested that it was often impossible to do this, that it was very bad, and I was constantly looking for new opportunities, intermediate non-murder options. There was an idea to take as many photos as possible, so that after looking at them, to reproduce the whole process, to get excited, to get satisfaction. Sometimes he used the imagination of what had happened before. I felt the same feelings towards my sons..."

In January 1986 Anatoly Slivko was arrested. The trial took place in June. He was found sane, guilty of seven murders. Crime scene visits were organized and the remains of six children buried in the forests were found. The remains of another murdered child were not found.

Sergey Petrov, Slivko's lawyer, drafted a pardon petition, a petition for a re-examination. However, these efforts were in vain - on December 21, 1987, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR refused to pardon and all the following time Slivko was in solitary confinement on death row in the Novocherkassk prison. On September 16, 1989, he was shot.

At the trial, Slivko said that he sometimes wanted to kill his sons

A few hours before the execution, Slivko advised investigator Issa Kostoev on the case of Andrei Chikatilo. True, nothing helped him.

S. Buntman: And what about the title of "Honored School Teacher of the RSFSR"?

A. Kuznetsov: I must say that it was received contrary to all orders. They wrote and said about "CherGiD", which, of course, very favorably set off the work of the governing bodies of the city and the region. That is, Slivko had a lot of well-wishers and patrons in the district committee of the party, and in the city committee, and in the regional committee. In particular, the third secretary of the city party committee, Kostina, patronized him a lot, helped with buses, with equipment, with premises, and so on. And when the city was given another title, she gave it to Slivko.

I do not remember a case when the title of "Honored School Teacher of the RSFSR" would be given to a teacher of additional education. It may have happened, but very rarely. And here Slivko had neither pedagogical nor higher education in general. By the way, the city teachers were then very offended by Kostina. When everything was revealed and it became clear that there was no mistake in Slivko's arrest, Kostina locked herself in her apartment and committed suicide.

An honored teacher of the Russian Federation worked in the Krasnodar Territory, to whom other teachers came to study, learn from his experience in raising children, but no one could even guess what was hidden under the guise of an honored teacher.

Nickname: "The Ripper Leader."
Number of victims: 7
Action time: 1964 - 1985.

Soviet serial killer with the longest streak of murders - it lasted 21 years! You can also say that Slivko is the most socially adapted domestic serial killer. You can admire the list of his merits and achievements - he was a shock worker of communist labor, a member of the CPSU, bore the title of Honored Teacher of the RSFSR (although he did not have a pedagogical education), was a deputy of the city council of people's deputies, they wrote about him many times in Pionerskaya Pravda, there were at least twenty radio broadcasts on the All-Union Radio (naturally, before it became known that he was a maniac), countless diplomas and awards. All residents of Nevinnomyssk knew about Slivko and his offspring - the children's and youth tourist club "Chergid". In general, the most trustworthy and wonderful Soviet citizen.

Therefore, when Slivko was arrested in December 1985, it came as a complete surprise to everyone. At first, the townsfolk thought that for the theft of socialist property (who did not happen to the Soviet Union?), But the "reality" turned out to be terrible. The Soviet man in the street has never encountered such a thing. "Local Nevinnomyssk celebrity", an example to follow, the best friend of children Anatoly Slivko turned out to be a killer, a monster from a horror movie, practically Freddy Krueger. He killed 7 children between the ages of 11 and 15, and the murders and dismemberment of corpses were carefully filmed and photographed. Slivko kept all these “documents” ... in the premises of the Chergid club, in the electrical panel! During the search, in addition to terrible films and photographs, they also found a set of hunting knives and a camping hatchet, coils of rope, loops made from pieces of rubber hose and sawn children's shoes. In addition, Slivko's notebooks and diary were found, which he kept for many years and in which he described in detail the murders and his experiences associated with them.

He found his victims among a member of the Chergid club. He "seduced" them into participating in a secret "experiment" or "trial" in which a child was suspended in a noose (or a plastic bag was put on its head) and fainted. This was necessary, Slivko said, in order to know how to help someone who lost consciousness on a campaign. In general, Slivko told the boy that by going to the experiment, he accomplishes a feat and provides invaluable assistance to science. Seven such experiments ended in death. But besides them, there were 42 more (!) experiments with different boys, which ended more or less “successfully”, although some of its participants acquired illnesses or even disabilities for life. (Modestov's book lists 33, in fact there are more.)

Slivko got sexual arousal and relaxation, watching the torment of children. But he received the “highest pleasure” from the process of dismembering a corpse and other “necrosadistic actions”. In particular, quite "exotic" ones - he sawed the legs of a (already dead) boy shod in boots, doused the boots with gasoline and set fire to it, without fail filming it all on film. In the future, he watched his terrible films and masturbated (in most cases - in the premises of "Chergid" before the start of classes).

Slivko also tried to preserve some parts of the bodies of his victims (mainly the genitals) by salting them in an ordinary tin can.

The trial of Slivko took place in June 1986. Twice conducted forensic medical examination at the Institute. Serbian showed his full sanity. He was shot in September 1989.

Anatoly Emelyanovich Slivko was born on December 28, 1938 in the Dagestan city of Izberbash. The newborn received a birth injury - was strangled by the umbilical cord. The consequences of this injury later negatively affected Slivko - he suffered from headaches all his life, and in adolescence he developed personality traits that psychiatrists call "epileptoid" or "organic" psychopathy. Such people have a “viscous” psyche, they tend to “get stuck” on some traumatic event for a long time. For Slivko, such a traumatic event occurred in 1943, during the Nazi occupation. He witnessed the murder of a boy by a German soldier. The soldier wanted to shoot the boy's dog, and the boy tried to protect it. Both were killed. Blood spattered the soldier's polished chrome boots, and he wiped them on the child's corpse. From now on, black shiny polished boots will become Slivko's sexy fetish. Later, with older children, he played partisans - he was a pioneer hero and he was "executed" - they hung him in a noose. A couple of times such games ended for little Slivko with a loss of consciousness and, as one might assume, with an orgasm - it is known that strong squeezing of the neck can cause an erection and even ejaculation. Apparently, it was from that time that torture, strangulation and sexual pleasure merged in Slivko's mind.

As Nikolay Modestov writes, “as a child, Slivko was sickly and weak, suffered from insomnia, lack of appetite, was embarrassed by his appearance, clumsiness, avoided noisy games with peers and sports activities. As a schoolboy, he became interested in raising rabbits, willingly killed and butchered them. In adolescence, he began to engage in masturbation, using boots for this. In the 50s. the Slivko family moved to the "city of chemists" Nevinnomyssk.

Slivko's sexual development was late - he had his first wet dreams only at the age of 22, during his service in the Navy, in the Far East since 1959. There he commanded a unit, and there he was accepted as a candidate member of the CPSU. But “I didn’t have anyone in the Far East, I was lonely and scared," he later said. In the summer of 1961, an event occurred that, according to Slivko's own admission, turned him upside down and served as the impetus for turning him into a maniac. He witnessed a car accident - a drunken motorcyclist (but not a motorist, as indicated in some sources) crashed into a detachment of pioneers at full speed and knocked down a boy of fourteen years old. "People ran to the scene, and so did I," Slivko wrote in his diary. The boy was covered in blood, his legs were trembling. Someone picked him up and carried him to the car. He was already unconscious, his head thrown back, his arm dangling helplessly. I was shocked by what I saw and could not come to my senses for a long time.

In the same 1961, Slivko was demobilized, and for his excellent service he was awarded a valuable gift - a Quartz movie camera. Most of all, he liked to shoot teenage boys in pioneer uniforms on her. He returned to his parents in Nevinnomyssk, where he entered the Chemical Technology College. In 1963, after graduating from a technical school, Slivko got a job as a station wagon operator at the Azot chemical plant. He worked selflessly, constantly overfulfilled the plan, soon became a shock worker of communist labor, published several articles in the trade union newspaper Khimik. But Slivko was unhappy, in the company of peers he was not interested, he was drawn to children, especially boys. Many times he spoke to schoolchildren with stories about the nature of the Far East, then, in the end, he got a job on a voluntary basis as a pioneer leader in secondary school No. 15 (where he had previously studied himself).

Fantasies increasingly captured Slivko ("the vision of the accident of 61 constantly pops up in my mind and haunts me"). He saw scenes of torment and suffering of children, pioneers in bloody uniforms and shiny black boots. His "bad half", in his own words, required the realization of fantasies.

In June 1963, Slivko invited fifth-grader Nikolai to take part in filming. Taking Nikolai into the forest, he played scouts with him, then offered "a serious test of endurance." The boy agreed. Slivko tied Nikolai to the trees by the arms and by the neck, and he pulled the rope tied to his legs over himself (he called it "stretching"). Then he asked Nikolai to portray torment and suffering (writhing, kicking, etc.): this is how he sought to recreate the accident that occurred in 1961. All this was carefully recorded on film.

In a medical textbook, Slivko read about the so-called. "retrograde amnesia", when, as a result of a traumatic brain injury or strangulation, a person loses memory for events preceding the injury. He considered that this could be very convenient - if you strangle a boy, he will lose consciousness, but he will not remember anything (and therefore will not be able to complain to his parents, among other things).

On June 2, 1964, he conducted his "first medical experiment", which consisted in the fact that the boy was suspended in a noose and after a short time lost consciousness. When he was unconscious, Slivko performed an act of onanism and ejaculated on the boy's shoes. When the boy came to his senses, he did not remember anything about what had happened. He survived, but a few months later Slivko committed his first murder. The victim was a homeless 15-year-old teenager, still unidentified. Slivko told him that he was writing a dissertation on the limits of human capabilities, and persuaded him to participate in a "scientific experiment" to test these very capabilities. The boy died suffocating in a noose. The killer tried to save him by doing artificial respiration and heart massage, but it was useless. Frightened, Slivko immediately began to get rid of the corpse - he cut it into several pieces and threw them into the Kuban. He destroyed the film on which the murder was captured, fearing that someone would find it.

In 1966, Slivko became the director of the children's and youth tourist club "Chergid" ("Through rivers, mountains and valleys"; at first the club was called "Romantic" and changed its name after a fire broke out in it and it was transferred to another room). The club became very popular among Nevinnomyssk teenagers. Parents themselves brought their children to Slivko in order to "protect them from the influence of the street." Slivko is even forced to refuse admission due to the overcrowding of the club. Members of the club went on multi-day hikes in the Stavropol Territory (more than a thousand children and teenagers participated in these hikes every year), learned how to pack a backpack, make a fire, put up a tent. There was a photo circle at the club, where children learned to take pictures and make films. They began to talk about Chergid and Slivko at meetings of district committees, in GorONO and KraiONO, write in Pionerskaya Pravda (about three dozen articles were published) and even broadcast on All-Union radio. Soon Slivko became a master of sports in mountain tourism, he was elected a deputy of the Nevinnomyssk City Council, and in 1977 he was awarded the title of Honored Teacher of the RSFSR (despite the fact that he had neither pedagogical nor higher education at all).

In 1967, Slivko marries a girl, Lyudmila - she, like him, worked at the Azot plant. From Slivko, she gave birth to two sons - Igor (b. 1971) and Evgeny (b. 1975). From the wedding night, Slivko developed impotence ("my wife does not arouse any desires in me, although she does not particularly annoy me," he wrote in his diary). With his wife, he could not live a normal sexual life, and after the birth of Eugene, he generally slept in a separate room from her. Lyudmila will die of cancer in 1998.

November 14, 1973 Slivko kills 15-year-old Alexander Nesmeyanov (b. November 1, 1958). Upon the disappearance of Nesmeyanov, a criminal case was initiated, searches were carried out in the Don forests, divers examined the bottom of the Kuban River, but this did not bring any results. The version of the investigation was even the kidnapping of the boy by gypsies. Nesmeyanov's mother herself traveled throughout the Soviet Union in search of her son, wrote to all authorities, including the XXV Congress of the CPSU. She also came to Slivko - she asked him if the boy had told him about his plans to run away from home. He replied that he had not spoken. The police also came to Slivko for photographs of Nesmeyanov, which could be shown on television. He printed excellent photographs and, moreover, ... organized a search for the missing boy in the Don forests, in which up to two hundred members of Chergid participated!

Months passed, and Nesmeyanov was never found, so the case of his disappearance was closed. But in the winter of 1974/75, in one of the colonies, the prisoner Madyarov, who was a friend of Nesmeyanov, wrote a confession in which he confessed that he killed the teenager, and buried the corpse on one of the Kuban islands. However, the search for the corpse according to the schemes drawn up by Madyarov again did not lead to anything. It turned out that the prisoner did not kill the boy, but simply wanted to "unwind" by riding to Nevinnomyssk. The investigation again stalled and was suspended.

On May 11, 1975, Slivko kills his third victim - 11-year-old fifth grade student Andrei Pogasyan. (Literally a few days before this, the case of the disappearance of Alexander Nesmeyanov was closed.) On May 12, Pogasyan's school bag and clothes were found on the city embankment. A thorough examination of the banks and bottom of the Kuban River did not bring any results. After interrogating Pogasyan's parents, the investigator found out that the boy was going to "film shooting", which was carried out by a man in the Don forest, and asked his mother to buy him new swimming trunks specifically for this. The investigator considered this information important and sent an order to the Nevinnomyssk Department of Internal Affairs to find this man, and he left for advanced training in Moscow, after which he was transferred to the Stavropol regional prosecutor's office. But no investigation was carried out to establish the identity of this "film lover", and the investigation did not combine the two cases of missing children into one - for some reason it did not notice that Nesmeyanov and Pogasyan were about the same age and both attended Chergid. Moreover, they came to Slivko again... for photos of Andrey Pogasyan! And again Slivko "on a voluntary basis" organized the search for the boy!

Five years after that, Slivko did not kill, but "only" conducted "non-lethal" experiments with boys - he hung them, strangled him with a rope, a rubber hose, put a gas mask or a plastic bag on his head, and even forced him to breathe with ether for anesthesia. He certainly took all this on photo and film, kept notebooks (something like "case histories"), in which he recorded the date and time of the "experiment", the actions and appearance of the boy during strangulation, the "symptoms" observed after after the victim came to his senses: "coordination is impaired", "slurred speech", etc. It was a real conveyor belt - dozens and dozens of different boys passed through the hands of Slivko, in total, 42 boys became victims of "non-fatal" experiments (in the book of Nikolai Modestov, the number 33 is called, but in fact, according to official documents of the investigation, there are more of them). Some of these victims, as a result of these "medical experiments", received lifelong illnesses and even disabilities.

It should be noted that all the victims of Slivko themselves, voluntarily went to the experiments. Some came out of respect for the teacher, some out of passion and "thirst for fame" (Slivko said that it was very honorable to participate in such an experience that the boy provides "invaluable help to science", etc.), some because of money (Slivko offered money to some victims - from 10 to 25 rubles), some - in order to work out the "penalty points" that they were assigned in Chergid for some kind of oversight, and these points could be removed by participating in a "medical experiment" . To all future victims, Slivko gave a typewritten leaflet to read, which explained the meaning of the upcoming experiment and which began with the words: "Dear friend! You are going for a kind of feat ... "In addition, the boys gave a receipt" on non-disclosure "- in general, Slivko created the appearance that his" medical experiments "- not some kind of his whim, they are" official ", although" strictly classified."

In 1980, Slivko killed 13-year-old Sergei Fatnev. The search for the boy again yielded nothing, and the case was closed. And again, the investigation did not draw any conclusion from the fact that the boy, like the missing Nesmeyanov and Pogasyan, was a member of the Chergid club!

In his games with the corpse, Slivko each time went "further and farther" and became more and more sophisticated. He hung and stretched the corpse on ropes in various poses, sawed and cut it in front of the camera, made up various "figures" from dismembered limbs. For example, the severed head of the victim was surrounded by severed legs in polished shoes. He opened the abdominal and chest cavities, carefully examined and filmed the internal organs. The blood was collected in a specially prepared tray and drank it with a spoon. He doused the boy's shoes with gasoline and set them on fire. Sawed his booted feet. He cut off the ears, nose, cheeks of the corpse, cut out the eyes. He salted the cut off genitals of the victims in an ordinary glass tin can. Such games could take him up to two hours. Slivko then watched the filmed films in the premises of the Chergid club (usually in the afternoon, before the start of classes) and masturbated.

July 23, 1985 Slivko commits his last murder. The victim was 13-year-old Sergei Pavlov (b. August 19, 1971). That day, at 7 o'clock in the morning, the boy left his house along Mira Boulevard, telling his parents that he was going fishing on the Badger River. However, he told his neighbor Lidia Polovinkina that he was going to meet with the head of the Chergid club, Slivko, and that he would photograph him for an "illustrated magazine." But by evening Pavlov had not returned. Then Polovinkina called Chergid and asked Slivko if he had seen the boy. Slivko replied that he had not seen, and the next day he left for the Black Sea with a group of pupils, and the investigator did not manage to talk to him.

On November 13, 1985, Tamara Languyeva, assistant prosecutor of the city, officially takes over the case of Pavlov's disappearance. First of all, she drew attention to the club "Chergid", which he visited. While talking with his friends at the club, she heard about a very strange thing - some medical experiments that the head of the club conducts with children and which are associated with a danger to life. Languyeva spent hours talking with members of Chergid, trying to get details from them, but to no avail. Finally, she managed to talk to a teenager, Vyacheslav Khvostik, who himself participated in the experiment. He said that Slivko hung him in a loop, after which he lost consciousness and then was unwell for several days. Then several more boys testified about their participation in Slivko's experiments, and the city prosecutor signed a search warrant in the premises of "Chergid" and in Slivko's apartment.

On the evening of December 28, 1985, policemen came to the club. Classes were going on there - Slivko and the children were preparing a meeting of the New Year. First, a set of knives, camping axes, coils of rope, rubber hose loops were found in the club. Then one of the policemen pointed to a door with a sign "Don't get in – he'll kill you!" and asked Slivko: "What is there?" The one that is called "changed in face." Behind the door was a photo lab, where they found stacks of shocking photographs, which depicted bound and dismembered children. They found hundreds of meters of film with scenes of torture, murder and dismemberment of children, a pioneer uniform, many children's shoes, some of which had sawn off toes. Slivko was arrested. One of the children who was present at his arrest had a tantrum when "Uncle Tolya was taken to the police": he enjoyed such great respect and love among children.

The killer met his 47th birthday in the cell of the pre-trial detention center. During January and February 1986, he confessed to seven murders, field trips were organized, and the remains of six children were found buried in the Don forests. Slivko's first victim was never found. Residents of Nevinnomyssk with horror and shudder learned about the crimes of Slivko, a local celebrity, respected citizen, role model, best friend of children.

Club "Chergid" was instantly liquidated. All his property was burned by the inhabitants of nearby houses (it should be noted that the police did not prevent this at all). Slivko's wife and two of his children were transported by the Ministry of Internal Affairs to another city (according to some reports, right the day after the arrest).

The trial of Slivko took place in June 1986. The process was quick: direct evidence against the accused in the form of photographs and films taken by him was more than enough. Ambulances were constantly on duty near the courthouse: several participants in the process had hypertensive crises and heart attacks after watching Slivko's films. When Slivko was asked before the first viewing of the film if he had any objections to any of those present, he replied: the human race is a disgrace... I saw it once... And it can neither be washed away nor forgotten. It will leave only with death ... I'm scared that people will watch it. The third secretary of the city party organization, which in the late 70s. fussed about awarding Slivko the title of Honored Teacher of the RSFSR, committed suicide; Nevinnomyssk police chief was fired for negligence.

Conducted twice forensic psychiatric examination of Slivko (including one at the Serbsky Institute) showed his sanity and the presence of "organic psychopathy" (a personality disorder due to organic changes in the brain) and sexual perversions - pedophilia, necrophilia, sadism, necrosadism , fetishism, vampirism, pyromania. During the investigation and trial, Slivko cried all the time, showed remorse.

He was sentenced to death, but thanks to the efforts of his lawyer Sergei Petrov, he managed to get a stay of execution, and for another three years he was on death row in solitary confinement in Novocherkassk prison, writing appeals, petitions for clemency, letters to his wife, kept a diary. In September 1989, Slivko was visited by investigator Issa Kostoev, who was involved in the case of the Rostov Ripper - Andrei Chikatilo. Kostoev, like Clarissa Starling from The Silence of the Lambs, had the hope that Slivko would help to understand the psychology of the maniac from the forest belt, being himself a maniac, but nothing came of it. "It's useless," Slivko said after reading the case file. - This is impossible to calculate. I know for myself." He only made two remarks that turned out to be erroneous: first, one must look for someone who has an "exciting image"; secondly, murders in the forest belts are most likely committed by two: one kills boys, the other - girls. In an ordinary school notebook, Slivko wrote for Kostoev the story of his life and his crimes, and a few hours after the interview with the investigator, he was executed with the notorious single shot in the back of the head (three and a half years later, Andrei Chikatilo would be executed in the same place).

Modestov N.S., investigator in the case of Anatoly Slivko, says:

Outwardly, the biography of Anatoly Slivko looked safe and even respectable. He headed the children's and youth tourist club "Chergid" in the city of Nevinnomyssk, Stavropol Territory, enjoyed unquestioning authority among the pioneers and commanded respect from his parents for his selfless work.

Later, when the investigation scrupulously studied everything related to the activities of Slivko and his tourist club, it turned out that the director of Chergid had been written about dozens of times in Pionerskaya Pravda and other newspapers, more than twenty programs had been broadcast about him on All-Union Radio, and even diplomas and thanks were innumerable.

However, publications about Slivko turned out to be no less after it became known about the second, secret, life of a maniac, directly related to hiking and children. He was detained almost by accident in 1985 on suspicion of the disappearance of thirteen-year-old Serezha P. And when they searched the premises of the club, they could hardly believe their own eyes.

Domestic forensics, and the world too, have not yet encountered similar facts. Slivko sadistically killed seven teenagers, and the death of children, their agony, the subsequent dismemberment of bodies and manipulations with them, the "honored teacher" carefully filmed with a movie or camera, and carefully stored all the material in a closet. When Slivko was arrested he was forty-six years old. He was the father of two boys, had a party card and bore the title of "Shock Worker of Communist Labor". But what is most striking is that he killed most of the children while working in Chergid. And he did this for twenty-one years), remaining above suspicion.

I confess, having received a videotape with copies of Slivko's films, I did not imagine that I would see such a thing, I did not imagine how wild and depressing the impression these terrible documents would make. It seems that we are used to everything - television makes us constant contemplators of catastrophes, epidemics, violent terrorist acts, and "video masterpieces" further lower the threshold of sensitivity, savoring the bloody scenes in neorealistic detective stories and sado-masochistic thrillers. However, I assure you that what Slivko shot cannot be reproduced by any authors of any horror films.

Dead silence, only a color picture on the screen, and in front of your eyes a child is dying in agony. Moreover, the sadist, cold-bloodedly fixing the convulsions of the agonizing boy, from time to time himself gets into the frame. He not only shoots death, but voluptuously admires it.

On the screen, the body of the victim, dressed by the killer in a pioneer uniform, is laid on a white sheet. Spasms are less and less... The next frame is a severed head framed by severed legs. The camera zooms in close to the dead child's face, distorted by a frozen grimace of suffering and fear.

The film is quite long, or maybe it seems like that. I admit, I could only watch it to the end once. It was quite enough to feel the grave cold just from the very idea of the one who was the screenwriter, director, cameraman and spectator in one person.

In our history, there is one terrible person who was remembered by people as a counselor-ripper - Anatoly Slivko. During his working career, he was able to show enough diligence to get the title of condemned teacher of the RSFSR. But not everything is so rosy. Moreover, this story can introduce especially sensitive people into panic moods: as it turned out later, the honored teacher is a maniac and a serial killer, who had practically no equal in the Soviet Union.

Who are we talking about?

Nowadays, those interested can familiarize themselves with the materials called the "werewolf diary": Anatoly Slivko kept records during his lifetime, from which it is possible to restore, albeit partially, his "accomplishments". However, first things first.

Slivko is a native of the Stavropol Territory. He is among the serial killers discovered and recognized, publicly condemned during the Soviet Union. The monstrous pedophile is the most titled citizen among all those who have been identified with such a mental deviation. Prior to the discovery of his atrocities, Slivko was considered an exemplary citizen of his country.

As can be seen from the biography of Anatoly Slivko, this man was distinguished by an increased ability to adapt to social conditions. In this he was very different from most of the criminals of our world, and especially the Soviet territories. His achievements and merits are a long, impressive list that will make anyone admire. Slivko was considered a shock worker, a communist, was a member of the CPSU, earned trust to such an extent that even without a pedagogical education he received the title of honored teacher. He acted as a deputy in the council of the locality, was the object of positive articles in the local communist publication, and on All-Union Radio his achievements were praised at least two dozen times. The number of diplomas and awards he received during his lifetime is incalculable. Any resident of Nevinnomyssk knew about the exemplary, wonderful, promising tourist club "Chergid", founded by Slivko. It seemed impossible to find a more trustworthy citizen of the country.

Could this be true?

Maniac Anatoly Emelyanovich Slivko was arrested in December 1985. For many acquaintances of this man, for compatriots who had heard about him, this seemed like a monstrous mistake. The news surprised and stunned those around. At first, people thought that the honorary teacher was brought to justice for the theft of common property - this happened all the time, and the crime was so insignificant that the public practically did not condemn it. When the details of the case came out, people were horrified.

It is worth recognizing that Soviet citizens have never before encountered crimes of this kind and on such a scale. The celebrity of the city, a person who was imitated, whose example was instructed by children, the best friend of all the local youth turned out to be a real monster, which can only be in films. Anatoly Slivko's victims were seven children aged 11-15. The man recorded all the murders on a photo, film, and also carefully recorded and kept the process of dismemberment as a keepsake.

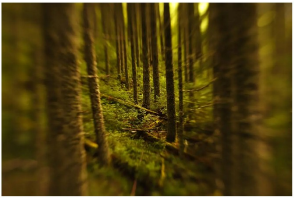
How it all began

From the photo, Anatoly Emelyanovich Slivko looks calm, looks collected and confident in his actions. This man inspired confidence with his appearance and trustworthy behavior. It's been that way from an early age. The future maniac was born at the very end of 1938 - December 28th. Native place - Izberbash, a small town in Dagestan. At birth, he was strangled by the umbilical cord, but such birth injuries were not considered too rare in those days. However, the consequences affected life - Slivko often complained of a headache. In adolescence, he showed the features of organic psychopathy - however, that's what it is called today, but in those days they did not know about such deviations. A distinctive feature of organic psychopathy is the love of prolonged concentration on some event that caused psychological trauma.

As a child, Anatoly Slivko was sickly, distinguished by poor health, sleep disturbance. He was a shy boy, clumsy, who preferred to avoid the games of his peers, and did not like sports. During the school period, he raised rabbits, which he then killed and butchered - later he will have to apply this experience to children.

So different

People familiar with Anatoly Slivko said that the blood, the severed head of a fish were sufficient reasons for the boy to lose consciousness. In many ways, he was similar to Chikatilo from Rostov - he was also afraid of blood, and the need to slaughter a chicken seemed completely unrealizable.



Experts note that Slivko's biography seems to be exceptionally trustworthy, and the person himself is respectable. Having become a teacher, the man took up the future of youth and organized a club of tourists. His authority among the pioneers was incredibly great, and the desire to constantly work earned the respect of the older generation. In Nevinnomyssk, the man ended up after the army period. Here he studied at a technical school and went to work at a local plant, where he worked as a station wagon operator. He has proven himself to be able to work responsibly and tirelessly, observing and exceeding the agreed standards. In the shortest possible time, Anatoly Slivko became a local celebrity - such a drummer could not be found throughout the Union.

Work is not all that a person needs

Already being an employee of the plant, Slivko began to engage in tourism. He took the initiative, offered to organize trips with the participation of teenagers. More than once he spoke to the audience, talking about how beautiful the Far Eastern nature is. It was easy and interesting for him among children, but he could not find a common language with his peers. It so happened that Slivko evoked a feeling of boundless trust in children. In 1963 he was hired by the fifteenth school. Anatoly Emelyanovich Slivko officially became a pioneer leader.

During this period, the base of what in the future will be a tourist club known to the country was formed. The counselor showed good qualities as an organizer, he possessed humor and sincerely wanted to show the younger ones the beauty of this world. He naturally inherited the ability to teach, he liked to do it. In addition, Slivko knew a lot about nature and had a strong love for it. The pupils of the maniac recalled that even in a short day trip they learned a lot about the environment, about behavior in the wilderness, about how not to harm nature. Anatoly Emelyanovich Slivko forbade children to pick flowers, and his group remembered for a long time the case when he once allowed picking a bouquet of wild tulips in honor of the birthday of one of the participants in the campaign. For her, such a gift has become perhaps the most unusual and even valuable in her life. About punishments: at that time there was no need to talk about anything terrible, and the most unpleasant thing that the boys could face was the need to once again carry the tent.

How did it go

At first, Anatoly Slivko was engaged in a tourist club with love and enthusiasm, but his activities were completely determined by the school administration and the educational plan. The man strove for independence, and he came up with the idea of creating his own club, where he could realize everything he wanted without restrictions. Not agreeing with the school director, the maniac moved to another school, where the situation repeated itself, and then changed his place again. The backbone of the club, however, passed after him.

In 1966, he managed to get his own premises - a hall and several rooms in an old library building in the city center. The house was heated from the stove, it was very small, but the number of participants was small. From an interview with Anatoly Slivko, it is known that such conditions rallied people, and a group of proven, ready to assist him in everything children, organized during this period, will become the main help for the maniac in the future. They will help him until the guys disperse for army service.

Hierarchy and its manifestations

As is known from an interview with Anatoly Slivko, he did not stand out too much against the background of teenagers, moreover, he called for "Tolik" to contact him. A short and thin, casually dressed light-eyed man stared intently at those around him. As the investigators later noted, he looked without emotion, practically did not blink. The children recalled that Slivko rarely joked, and it was difficult to understand whether he approved or condemned their behavior.

The man was distinguished by poise and calmness, did not shout, but was able to ensure that he was understood at a glance. He was secretive and proud, at times cruel when it came to discipline, but he never humiliated the pupils. Occasionally smiling, but not gloomy either, maintaining a serious look, even if he was joking, the counselor attracted with his ability to speak with reason, explain beautifully and vividly, describe colorfully. Despite the chaos caused by the lack of necessary things, Slivko perfectly organized the workflow, hiking turned into a real pleasure. He thoroughly worked in the preparation of each event, got cars, equipment, rations, negotiated with party representatives - in a word, he did everything necessary so that children had the opportunity to know and love nature.

Opportunities are growing

As is known from the diary of Anatoly Slivko, his club enjoyed considerable popularity. He took as a member everyone who wanted to, regardless of what the grades and successes were at school. Near the club there was a large courtyard where children could socialize. Slivko explained to the participants that everyone is equal, one cannot blame another for anything, and created a feeling of brotherhood. The elders always came to the aid of the younger ones, everyone greeted everyone, the newcomers felt as if they had been in this club for more than a year. Slivko had some competition - there were quite a few children's institutions and organizations in Nevinnomyssk, but the tourist club became the main hobby for children, almost an addiction. Some came here just for the sake of communication. Slivko played them Vysotsky's songs, and they sincerely believed in the hands of a friend, about whom the romantic sang.

At that time, the maniac Anatoly Slivko worked at the plant, and spent all his free time in the club. It seemed that this person did not have a personal life and could not have it. However, the mother insisted on marriage, and Anatoly, approaching the turn of the age of thirty, succumbed to her persuasion.

You and I, and we are with you

The first woman of Anatoly Slivko was his wife. The wedding was played in 1967. It was not customary to talk about the sacrament of marriage, but later, at the trial, his wife will talk about her husband's sexual impotence, about his cruelty and indifference to her, about his unwillingness to help around the house. However, the man himself even went to the doctor once, hoping that he would be helped. True, the doctor did not particularly listen to the complaints, advised me to drink medicines with eleutherococcus and spend more time in the fresh air. The nurse, who was in the office, laughed at the patient at all. Anatoly's condition after going to the doctor became even worse, and all attempts to establish adequate intimate relations with his wife ended in failure. However, not absolute - soon the woman became pregnant, and the first child, named Zhenya, was born to the spouses. In the future, they will have another son. From that moment on, the husband lived in a separate room.

In the photo, Anatoly Slivko is mostly either alone or with the club's pupils, because it was with them that he spent the bulk of his life. His wife practically did not come to the club and did not maintain contact with the children, much less went on hikes. It seemed to her that the club was guilty of the lack of attention from her husband, and everything that was connected with him did not cause any positive emotions. The man himself never spoke about himself and his relationship with his wife with teenagers. Soon after the wedding, one of the pupils asked why the leader's wife did not participate in the campaigns, the man answered briefly, sharply and abruptly, after which the topic became taboo.

Secrets and mysticism: good or bad?

In the late 60s, the maniac Anatoly Slivko was sent to work in Japan, from where he returned with ginseng rhizomes and planted them in the Zakuban forest, telling where and how, only to three authorized persons. Each of them knew about one area. The idea was not to forget where the plants grow. Those who were entrusted with secrets did not tell anyone about the plantations, and those around were even afraid to ask what the rhizomes looked like. The topic was for many an object of discussion and fantasies. It seemed that Slivko especially trusted those whom he told about ginseng - and this made them more authoritative among their peers.

However, the club had different secrets. The majority of children could not even guess about some. Often Slivko organized survival experiments, and not one of the invitees ever refused. He signed by saying that he would not tell anyone about what was happening, and the experiment began as a way to find out how hardy and courageous the child was. Previously, the instructor prepared a script, according to the plot of which the pioneer had to endure torture. The man filmed all the experiments on camera, explaining that he wants to write a book on human capabilities. Slivko offered money to the participants in the experiment, others could count on the removal of the club fine.

How it all began

Anatoly Slivko's first crime was an experiment in which a child was hung in a noose. The boy lost consciousness, and under the impression of what he saw, the maniac ejaculated on his shoes. When he came to, the child did not remember anything. He survived - and he was frankly lucky, because a few months later the head of the club killed his first victim - fifteen-year-old Kolya, a rather naughty teenager. Slivko told him that he was preparing a dissertation, and the child had the opportunity to become the object of a scientific experiment. The boy suffocated while hanging from the noose. The man at first tried to save him, but did not achieve success, and out of fear he tried to get rid of the body, dividing it into parts and throwing it into the river. The whole process was filmed, which the maniac soon destroyed, fearing discovery.

From that moment, the personal collection of photos of the victims of Anatoly Slivko began to grow. Any experiment could end in the death of the boy, and only the tormentor knew what the result would be. The guys did not even suspect that a trip with a trusted elder could end in death. The man thoroughly prepared for each act, demanded that the children not eat for 10-12 hours before the meeting, so that vomiting would not spoil the performance. Special attention was paid to shoes - shoes had to be perfectly polished. Some Slivko washed and dressed with his own hands - this increased the expectation and sensations. Then he made the child lose consciousness, resorting to various methods. Most often, a loop made from an ordinary hose was used. Since the boys had no idea what was happening to them while they were unconscious, the maniac was not afraid that he would be betrayed.

My life my rules

Each new experiment was controlled by the tormentor from the first to the last minute. The maniac made sure to film, take photos of the victims. Anatoly Slivko wrote down what was happening in a notebook, recorded the date of the event, the type of child, symptoms, features of the return of consciousness and pulse. It turned out that a child can be practically dead for nine minutes - for such a period it is still possible to revive him, but a longer period is guaranteed to end in death.

It was a real conveyor. Some estimate the number of surviving victims at four dozen, others at a hundred. In each case, the man was clearly aware of whether he wanted the teenager to survive. The consequences of such an experiment were different, some children received a disability, others have been worried about serious illnesses all their lives.

For the first time, public panic was caused by the disappearance of Nesmeyanov, a fifteen-year-old teenager. His mother traveled all over the country trying to find her son, wrote everywhere she could, and many, many times she came to the club instructor, asking him about the plans of the child. Law enforcement officers also came to him, mainly to ask for photographs that could be shown to the entire Union. The instructor involved the club in the search for the child. According to rough estimates, about two hundred members of his club took part in the event.

What about the child?

In 1974-1975. one of the prisoners confessed to having killed the boy and even described where he had buried his body. The man was taken to the scene, but nothing was found according to his schemes - it turned out that he just wanted to get out of the colony, at least for a while. At this point, the case was recognized as a dead end and it was stopped.

All repeats

Andrey Pogasyan became a new victim among the children of Anatoly Slivko. The boy was 11 years old. Clothes, a child's briefcase were found on the embankment of the city, but the study of the river did not give any results. The investigators found out that the child was planning to become the object of filming in the forest, they learned that a certain man was supposed to shoot him, but there were no ideas who exactly. A special investigation was not organized and did not even pay attention to the fact that both missing boys were about the same age and attended the same club. Slivko, in turn, again attracted members of the tourist club to search for the child.

It seemed to many that the children were victims of an accident. There are a lot of hydraulic units around the city, there was always a possibility that the boys just ran away. In the meantime, the club became exemplary, difficult children were taken here and easily re-educated. The organizer of the club acquired many influential acquaintances and received the status of an honored teacher. At the same time, Slivko did not stop his "career" as a maniac. Criminologists found out that he kept himself in good hands, responsibly prepared for each new crime and was distinguished by his understanding of moral prohibitions. Fantasy played a key role in everything, and the accident seen in 1961 popped up in the man's head again and again, pushing him to a new experiment. Five years after her second child, Slivko decides to kill another boy.

How did it all end

In July 1985, Serezha Pavlov, a thirteen-year-old member of the club, was chosen as a new victim. The investigation again ended in nothing, but in November of the same year, Languev's prosecutor's assistant took up the case officially, began to investigate similar cases and drew attention to the connection with the tourist club. She talks to the boys and learns about making films, talks to the children for hours, but she can't get the details. She became the first person in whom Slivko aroused at least some suspicion. Elena Proyda from the children's room of the police comes to her aid. Thanks to the joint work of the two women, the boys begin to talk about hanging in a noose. However, the authority of the man, his integrity was an almost insurmountable obstacle - those around him could not even think that Anatoly could behave in an indecent way, let alone a propensity to kill.

The other suspects were never found, and under pressure from the women, the prosecutor issued a warrant to search the residence of the head of the club. The police also looked into the club's premises, where the photo lab was located. It contained photographs of dismembered victims, murder weapons, children's shoes, many without toes. The next day after the arrest, the man took his wife and two children to another city. Many Nevinnomyssk officials were fired or transferred to low positions. The secretary of the party, thanks to which Slivko received the position of honored teacher, committed suicide. In the summer of 1986, Slivko was tried, the man's sanity and the presence of sexual perversions were confirmed. The punishment was imposed in the form of the death penalty. During the period of detention in the detention center, the man tried to commit suicide twice, and at the trial he cried and showed how much he repented. The maniac was executed by a shot in the back of the head in the same place where, 3.5 years later, Andrei Chikatilo was executed.

> *Murderers and maniacs [Sexual maniacs, serial crimes] Revyako Tatyana Ivanovna*

ANATOLY SLIVKO MANYAK - HONORED TEACHER OF THE RSFSR

ANATOLY SLIVKO

MANYAK - HONORED TEACHER OF THE RSFSR

Anatoly Slivko left behind 17 victims of ritual murders. He lived in Siberia with his mother. He didn't have a father. He was worried about his weak potency, which became especially noticeable after he returned home after serving in the army. It was depressing, humiliating, but I had to put up with it.

But in a person's life sometimes chance dominates. Such was the case with Anatoly. One day he was walking along the street of his city, saw a crowd, approached, made his way forward, and an unexpected, tragic thing opened up before him: a boy was lying on the pavement - the victim of a street incident. He had a beautiful face. Surprisingly clean, ironed school uniform: snow-white shirt, pioneer tie, black trousers and black boots. When the eyes stopped on these boots, and then on the blood, Slivko had an orgasm. For him, this was an unexpected shock, after which he could not recover. He persuaded his mother to leave this city, to change his place of residence. He fled from this incomprehensible thing that shocked him.

In the city of Nevinnomyssk, Stavropol Territory, Anatoly got a job as a mechanic at a local chemical plant. But you can't run from yourself. Still not giving an account of what he was doing, Anatoly organized a tourist club for schoolchildren on a voluntary basis. He gave himself unreservedly to this cause. I used my own money to buy school uniforms for the children. She had already become different than that of that boy, but Anatoly took out old-style boots with a massive toe, polished them himself to a shine, ironed shirts and pioneer ties.

Not only parents, but also teachers noticed his efforts. Time passed. Slivko was awarded the honorary title of Honored Teacher of the RSFSR. At the same time, his individual work with each child was noted.

And she was dangerous. Having dressed the boy to the brim, smoothing out every crease, Slivko began to conduct experiments, "educate" stamina and courage in him: he put a stand, putting the boy's head into the noose, then knocked out the support from under the child's feet. And - instantly pulled out of the loop.

Wild ritual? But, bringing the boy to consciousness, doing artificial respiration, performing other manipulations, Slivko received sexual satisfaction exactly as it happened in a distant Siberian city.

But he still felt sorry for the boys. He was still aware of the danger to them of such experiments. However, he no longer had the thought that they should be stopped. I bought a camera and filmed the whole procedure. Then, looking at the photographs, he reproduced the ritual in his imagination, and this calmed him down. I got bored, I needed a "fresh" picture - the ritual was repeated. Slivko bought a movie camera and got a live image, it lasted longer, and still needed a "renewal".

Some boys could not be revived. He hid the bodies well. Almost the same as Chikatilo - he dug in forest belts. Once, having knocked out a support from under his feet, he saw that the teenager bit his lip, blood began to flow, and Slivko immediately had an orgasm. He wanted a repeat of the feeling. He took a hacksaw and sawed off the shiny toe of his boot, watched the red stream flow out of the foot. The movie camera continued to work, and Slivko enjoyed it.

Since then, he has never revived children, "worked" every time with a hacksaw, sawing his victims into pieces, scattering them, burying them in the thickets.

Boys disappeared from 1964 to 1985. The police, of course, noticed that they were all members of the tourist club. Searches and searches, however, yielded nothing, as did the surveillance established for Slivko. But one day at work, when the investigator approached a cabinet with a red arrow and the inscription: "Do not touch it - it will kill you!", Slivko's face changed. It was noticed. And they took out a school uniform, photographs, video cassettes from behind the door ...

Anatoly Slivko went to the murder for a long time. According to criminologists who know the history of his crimes, he could control himself. He had a high degree of social maturity, the level of moral prohibitions. Not the lowest was his intelligence. But the absence of a sexual life "turned on" the memories, which each time evoked the image of a boy that brought shock.

An unconditionally talented man, Slivko moved from a dream to a real thing - the creation of a tourist club with real, and not from the realm of fantasy, boys, and no longer in dreams, but in reality, he became the main performer of the role played by his sick imagination. He moved from a corpse thrown to him by the will of fate, to the production of corpses.

(Both V. Maniac. M., 1992)

From the book Unexplained Phenomena author Nepomniachtchi Nikolai Nikolaevich
ANIMAL MANIAC Some kind of insidious and deadly force mutilated during 1988 in Geneva, in southeastern Alabama, many pets. Over 40 animals were killed. Among them were horses with their genitals cut off, and pigs, which were gutted, and

From the book Collection of current resolutions of the plenums of the supreme courts of the USSR, the RSFSR and the Russian Federation on criminal cases the author Mikhlin A S

From the book Great Soviet Encyclopedia (FOR) of the author TSB

From the book Great Soviet Encyclopedia (MA) of the author TSB

From the book Great Soviet Encyclopedia (UCH) of the author TSB

From the book Criminals and Crimes from Antiquity to the Present Day. Maniacs, killers author Mamichev Dmitry Anatolievich
19. A maniac from Belarus, Gennady Mikhasevich, from the village of Soloniki near Polotsk, committed his first murder in 1971 and killed more and more every year (only women were victims). Total in 1971-1984. he killed 36 women, and in 1984 - 12 people. Mikhasevich committed

From the book History of the National State and Law: Cheat Sheet author author unknown
21. Honored teacher Pedophile-ripper Slivko distributes shish kebab to children from the Cherpid youth tourist club. At the bottom left, the future victim. In 1985, a record-breaking killer was arrested, who had been raping and killing since 1964, that is, 21 years! By this person

From the book Murderers and Maniacs [Sexual Maniacs, Serial Crimes] author Revyako Tatyana Ivanovna

From the book How to promote a "client" for money author Andreeva Julia
THE MANIAC IS RETURNING... In the prison of the small American town of Vacaville, Edmund Kemper, a criminal who went down in the history of not only American but also world criminalistics, was kept. This is a rather intelligent person, with above average intelligence, who is more

From the book Pirates by Perrier Nicolas

From the book History of State and Law of Russia author Pashkevich Dmitry
Both a maniac and a sadist But Blackbeard inspired awe not only in battle. Hot-tempered, uncontrollable and unpredictable, he kept his people in almost the same fear as his enemies. Once, being in a calm, even melancholic state, Blackbeard invited two

From the book Serial Crimes [Serial Killers and Maniacs] author Revyako Tatyana Ivanovna
39. Judicial reform of 1922. Civil Code of the RSFSR of 1922. Criminal Code of the RSFSR of 1922. Judicial reform. In 1922, all types of courts were reorganized. A single system of three links is being created: the people's court, the provincial court, and the Supreme Court. The main link in the judiciary

From the book Thoughts, aphorisms, quotes. Business, career, management author Dushenko Konstantin Vasilievich
Krasnodar maniac For ten years, the search for a criminal who attacked single women, raped and killed them with special cynicism and cruelty continued. - We even assumed that the well-known Chikatilo was operating in the area! - says Valery Germanovich

From the author's book
Another maniac The Munich court hears the case of Horst David, perhaps the most dangerous woman killer in the history of criminalistics. The 56-year-old painter confessed to seven crimes - the murders of two prostitutes and five pensioners. But the indictment alleges,

From the author's book
"Maniac on the ad" Pulling into the parking lot near her home in the suburbs of San Diego, 20-year-old Judy Davis heard a light knock from behind. She looked back and saw a man pointing a gun at her. He forced his way into the car and, continuing to hold the woman under

From the author's book
Well-deserved rest See also "Dismissal and Resignation" (p. 425) PENSION: a rest imposed on you when all you can do is work. Georges Elgosy, French manager and writer according to the law. Seneca (4 BC -

The creation of this material would be
impossible without the help of the pupils of the club "Chergid".
We sincerely thank Tatyana, Andrey, Victor

A series of nightmarish murders of boys in the Stavropol Territory, unnoticed by anyone and at the same time lasting for more than 20 years ... Sexually motivated murders ... If anyone had known about this, they would have believed it if they had not seen with their own eyes, shuddering photographs and films taken on amateur camera? The dismembered corpse of a boy, blood flowing into a substituted flat basin. A corpse hanging in a noose above a high stump on which a fire burns. Another corpse hanging in a noose. And in all cases, the corpses are wearing neat clothes, snow-white shirts, bright scarlet pioneer ties and, of course, shiny, polished shoes. For 20 years, these frames, these terrible images, have been viewed again and again by the only viewer, who is also the director of these films. What thoughts flashed through his head when, being alone, he loaded the film into a movie projector and, in dead silence, over and over again scrolled through the scene of the terrible murder of a little boy - his pupil, whom he instilled high ideals, taught to deal with difficulties and believe in people? He is the only person in the whole wide world who is well aware that a serious danger looms over the children from the Chergid club. Under the quiet chirping of a film projector, he sees himself as businesslike and everyday, busy with his usual and well-known business - in his hands the knives are replaced by an ax, then he takes a saw ... A concentrated face, an attentive look, almost the same as he sees every time in the mirror combing his hair and straightening his tie before performing at the club - the director, a solid, respected person, but here ... here he is a killer, a monster. Emotions do not cover his eyes, all the euphoria from what he did has long since passed, there in a clearing in the Don forest, and here in a quiet room he understands with the utmost clarity who he really is ... He understands everything, but continues to live, cursing himself ...

Anatoly Emelyanovich Slivko - honored teacher, director of the tourist club. He is almost the same age as Chikatilo, only a couple of years younger. Born on December 28, 1938 in the Dagestan city of Izberbash. As a matter of fact, in those days there was no city as such. The history of the settlement begins only in 1931, when the first tent was set up near the station by workers who were conducting preparatory work for the development of oil fields. In 1935, drilling of exploratory wells began in Izberbash. The discovery of an oil field marked the beginning of the emergence and development of the oil field, which first gave life to a workers' settlement, and then to the city.

Among the first inhabitants of the workers' settlement was the Slivko family. Apparently, considering work in the oil fields promising and inspired by the enthusiasm of the first five-year plans, Yemelyan Slivko brought his wife and little son Andrei (Anatoliy's older brother) here. Unsettled life, difficult living conditions were an indispensable attribute of the life of the pioneers. Perhaps this gave Anatoly Slivko reason to later tell law enforcement officials that he grew up in a family that can be called dysfunctional. He remembered the frequent quarrels between his mother and father, and even the fact that he was born prematurely, Anatoly Slivko himself explained by the fact that the mother, on the basis of quarrels with her father, tried to terminate the pregnancy. Perhaps Slivko thought that the image of a premature, restless, annoying parents with his loudness and often punished for this boy would cause him pity, coupled with other facts from life, would help him get an expert opinion on insanity, which would not give him the opportunity to apply capital punishment to him. After so many years, it is difficult to understand what motives Slivko was driven by, talking about his childhood and youth. But at the same time, it should be noted that people who knew Anatoly's parents claim that it was a completely ordinary, good family, where everything was always in order and clean. Slivko's father was a quiet workaholic who loved cleanliness and tidiness. Small, frail and silent, he did not give the impression of a domestic tyrant, neighbors rarely saw mother, since even his father almost always went to the store for shopping. Having devoted their entire lives to work for the benefit of building communism, A. Slivko's parents did not allow themselves to be lazy even in retirement - they had a dacha, and as long as they had enough strength, the old people worked on it.

Documentary sources tell about the childhood and youth of Anatoly Slivko rather sparingly:

> *"As a child, Slivko was sickly and weak, suffered from insomnia, lack of appetite, was embarrassed by his appearance, clumsiness, avoided noisy games with peers and sports activities. As a schoolboy, he became interested in raising rabbits, willingly killed and butchered them.*

Later there was military service, which he had been in the Navy since 1959 in the Far East. There he commanded a unit, and there he was accepted as a candidate member of the CPSU. But "I didn't have anyone in the Far East, I was lonely and scared," Slivko later said.

Direct speech by A. Slivko

> *"I realized that I matured as a man very late. I remember trying to court someone when I was in 9-10 grade. But nothing worked. He took up masturbation at the age of 22. It happened like this. One night there was a spontaneous ejaculation. Shocked by what had happened, he woke up. I experienced sweet satisfaction. I really wanted to experience this phenomenon again. In the afternoon he began to masturbate, an erection came, and then ejaculation. But he noticed a strange phenomenon: if in the process of masturbation he remembered a woman, the erection disappeared. He began to notice an increased attraction to boys ... He did not experience a pronounced aversion to women, with the exception of one case. In 1961, a girl sat on my lap and tried to arouse me. After her departure, I became ill, felt disgusted and vomited. In the army he corresponded with one girl. After the army, I went to her with the aim of getting married, but after staying with her for three days, I realized that I could not live sexually with her, and left.*
>
> *And the feeling of being attracted to boys first arose in 1961, after I became an eyewitness to a traffic accident in which a boy of 13-14 years old died. He was in a school uniform with a tie, a white shirt and new black shoes. There was a lot of blood, gasoline spread on the asphalt. I suddenly had a feeling, a desire to have such a boy, to make him feel bad, hurt. This feeling haunted me constantly, and I was forced to leave the Far East, where I lived then. After the move, this desire disappeared, but after 5-6 months, immediately after ejaculation at night, this desire arose again and pursued constantly ... "*

He moved to live with his parents in Nevinnomyssk.

Nevinnomyssk became a city shortly before the war, it was a former Cossack village with low adobe houses, often covered with reeds. After the war, they began to actively dig the Nevinnomyssky canal for irrigating the land (the city stands on the banks of the Kuban), in connection with this, the number of workers increased sharply. Then the construction of a nitrogen-fertilizer plant for the production of chemical fertilizers began (according to the decision of the Central Committee of the All-Union Leninist Young Communist League, the construction of a chemical plant was announced by the All-Union Shock Komsomol Construction), for which "chemists" were massively imported - those released on parole from the colonies. The city began to grow along the outskirts in the form of barracks, and then in the form of "Stalinka" and "Khrushchev". There were a lot of young people, children, they began to build schools, a stadium, clubs. The old city has not yet been touched and it retained its original appearance of the village. In 1962, the first product, ammonia, was obtained at the Nevinnomyssk nitrogen fertilizer plant. This day is considered the birthday of the plant. Most of the population was somehow connected with this production, A. Slivko, as well as his older brother, got a job at this plant. In order to start working at the plant, Anatoly needed to graduate from a chemical and technological technical school, after which in 1963 he received the qualification of a general operator and began his working career at the chemical plant. He worked selflessly, overfulfilled the plan, and soon became a shock worker of communist labor.

But Slivko did not live by work alone. He had his own all-consuming passion - tourism, there was a desire to organize hiking trips with children. Many times he spoke to schoolchildren with stories about the nature of the Far East. Among his peers, he was not very interested, and in the face of the boys, he finally got grateful listeners who were infinitely ready to trust him. In 1963, he got a job as a pioneer leader in secondary school No. 15.

It was here that the foundations of a tourist club known throughout the country began to be laid. Slivko had good organizational skills, will, sense of humor and a desire to show children the world of mountains, the beauty of the surrounding nature. He knew how to teach, loved to do it, knew a lot about nature and loved it. And these are not just words, the former pupils of Anatoly Emelyanovich recall that in each campaign, even if it lasted only one day, the guys received some knowledge about herbs, about trees, about how to behave so that the forest does not suffer and the mountains. Pupils on campaigns never picked flowers in alpine meadows. They were eaten by cows in the mountains, and the guys were forbidden to tear under pain of punishment - once again out of turn to carry a tent during a hike. Once Slivko allowed to pick a bunch of dark tulips as a birthday present for a girl. Flowers withered quickly, but for her it was an extraordinary GIFT.

Initially, Slivko's activity as a pioneer leader was limited to organizing trips (there was no system of fines yet, there were no filming of amateur films) and largely depended on the school administration, the plan of the educational process and educational work. Apparently, Anatoly already at that time wanted more independence, thoughts appeared and became more and more real that it was necessary to create his own travel club, where he could fully realize his ideas and developments. And soon, having diverged in views with the director of the school, Slivko went to another, but the same thing is repeated here, and then he changes his place of work again, but the initially formed backbone of the members of his tourist circle, those boys and girls whom he fascinated with his work, as faithful his squires follow him wherever he goes.

In 1966, with the help of the Komsomol organization, Slivko received premises for the new Romantic tourist club. These were a small assembly hall and tiny rooms on the second floor of an old wooden library building, located in the center of Nevinnomyssk next to the GorONO building. Stove heating, a small area (there was not even a dressing room and winter clothes had to be thrown directly on the tables), a small number of club members - all this united, and for several years later Slivko relied on this group of trusted guys who helped him in every possible way on campaigns, while the guys did not join the army. Victor Zagrebelny, Shestakov brothers, Andrey Udovik, Valentina Gordeeva, Tatyana Starkova. These guys were at the origins of the club.

Slivko did not stand out so much against the background of the pupils of his club, and even asked to call himself not Anatoly Emelyanovich, but Tolik - he was short, thin, but with strong muscular arms, always dressed in a plaid shirt and shabby trousers, he always had tablet for papers. He had light blue, slightly bulging eyes. Because of the shape of the eyes, it seemed that he was looking more intently and attentively than he really was. He looked without blinking, with a cold, emotionless look when he wasn't joking. It was difficult to understand whether he approved or condemned his pupils ...

Slivko was quite balanced, calm, never broke into a cry, sometimes a glance was enough to be understood. At the same time, everyone noted his secrecy, pride, rigidity in establishing discipline, however, never turning into cruelty and humiliation of children. Slivko smiled infrequently, but he was not gloomy, he liked to laugh, he joked with a serious expression on his face. Slivko spoke well - reasoned, concise, in a lively language, even colorful, when possible. He had amazing organizational skills - in the chaos that reigned due to the lack of everything necessary, thanks to his efforts, all issues of organizing campaigns were very quickly resolved. A lot of preparatory work was carried out, because it was necessary to organize buses and equipment for some kind of event, dry rations for tourists from the warehouse of the plant, resolve issues in the city party committee, etc.

When carrying out two-day trips with an overnight stay, each young tourist received a task from Slivko what to take with him so that there would be no extra potatoes and a lack of vermicelli, so that sugar would not be forgotten and there would be enough bread. Slivko always took sweets from himself and in solemn moments - after the badges were presented or after the "taking" of the pass, the pupils received 2-3 sweets, and on a cold pass with snow they could get several sips of red wine, except for sweets. Before a hike, he always asked if anyone had sweets in their backpack and offered to pour them all into one bag. If suddenly someone found a lollipop that he smacked alone, then such a tourist was threatened with a fine with the threat of departure from the tourist club for disrespect for the team and unwillingness to share all the hardships and pleasures with him.

The club had practically no financial and logistical support - a lot rested on the bare enthusiasm of the club members, who collected thirty kopecks each to rent pioneer backpacks for two days for a hike, and even chipped in for tents. The guys brought them, repaired them, hemmed them, and dried them after the trips so that there were no complaints at the box office, because Slivko was also taken under the word, and no one wanted to let him down.

Two-day hikes in the forest beyond the Kuban were organized by older guys, and inept children from 13 to 16 years old, who did not know how to put up a tent, how to light a fire, went on a hike, and there were up to 150 people like that. The same number went to the mountains to overcome easy passes in Teberda, in order to later receive the "Young Tourist" badge from Slivko's hands in a solemn atmosphere. But it was received by the one who not only passed the pass, but already knew how to quickly put up a tent and kindle a fire, helped his comrades and observed the commandment "One for all, and all for one."

The word about the club quickly spread, and when children began to learn that they were enrolling everyone, regardless of grades and behavior, many of the two schools located in the center of the Old Town flocked to the club. The yard next to the club was quite large, and in the evening teenagers, girls and older youth stood and talked there. Slivko managed to put into everyone's head the thesis of equality - no one could reproach anyone for being a bully or a whiner at school, a weakling or a hero. There was a feeling of brotherhood. The older boys solemnly held out their hands to each, greeting, asking about something, that is, they did not allow the newcomers to be in a vacuum.

In Nevinnomyssk there were many circles in the House of Pioneers, the House of Technology, at the Palace of Culture, an art school, a swimming pool, a chess school, just in secondary schools. But visiting the club at least once a week for the guys was a kind of drug. The guys came to the club, sometimes just to chat when there was free time - usually after five in the evening. There were friends with whom they bawled Vysotsky's songs, having heard them on hoarse tape recorders or read them in a notebook from some homegrown guitarist. And the guys believed these songs that you can hope "for the strength of hands, for the hands of a friend and a sure hook ...", that "only mountains that you have not yet been on can be better than mountains." It was a special time - romance was in the air, the free sixties, the cult of geologists, the film "Fidgets", books about musketeers. The motto is "one for all, and all for one!". All this became the basis for the cult of the tourist club - a club that teaches courage, resilience, and the ability to make friends.

Almost all the time, in addition to the main work at the Azot plant, Anatoly devoted to the club he created. His working time at the club began in the evening and ended at night, because that's when the guys came after school and homework. It seemed that he had no personal life, he did not think at all about starting a family, like most of his peers. He was already about 30 years old when he succumbed to the insistence of his mother.

1967 A wedding in the yard of his parents' house, guests, cries of "Bitter"! The treat was drunk and eaten, what began in the old days was called the sacrament of marriage, the details of which came up only during interrogations.

Direct speech. Anatoly Slivko

> *"... I met my wife Lyudmila at work ... I didn't feel strong feelings, before marriage I didn't touch her and didn't try and didn't even kiss her. My wife told me later that she regarded this behavior of mine as a standard of modesty and only for this reason married me. She was my first and only woman, but I could not have sexual intercourse with her after the marriage was registered. I tried to do it, but nothing worked, despite my sincere desire and obligation to my wife. Two months after the wedding, my wife was at the gynecologist and returned very upset, painfully worried, rude to me and kicked me out of the bedroom. I think that my wife's virginity was violated by medical intervention ... For a long time I felt remorse and helplessness before my wife, but I could not do anything. She became indifferent to me... In seventeen years of marriage, I had sexual intercourse with my wife no more than a dozen times... despite all efforts... the penis only swelled slightly and ejaculation occurred... however, the wife gave birth to two children (Igor (b. 1971) and Eugene (b. 1975)".*

It cannot be said that Slivko did not try to normalize intimate life in any way. Once he even came to see a doctor, shared his problems. But in response, he heard that nothing serious was happening to him. The doctor, not particularly listening to the patient's complaints, advised him to drink Eleutherococcus tincture, sleep more and be in the fresh air more often ... A young nurse who was present at this conversation frankly giggled. It is not difficult to understand in what state Slivko left the office, expecting at least some solution to his problems. All attempts to establish a normal sex life with his wife failed, and after the birth of his youngest son, Eugene, he generally slept in a separate room.

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Direct speech. Ludmila Slivko

> *"Over the years of my life together, I suffered greatly from sexual dissatisfaction. Already from the wedding night, he showed clear signs of sexual impotence. At first, I attributed this weakness to myself. She blamed herself and was very worried. I believe that my husband was cruel to me. Never helped at home. As Zhenya, the youngest, was born, our intimate life ceased. He treated his children well, although he did nothing with them. The kids loved him, especially the younger one."*

Lyudmila never came to the club, didn't communicate with anyone, never went hiking with the guys - the students of the club were not only not interesting to her, but were, most likely, a hindrance in her personal life, because all the attention, all the evenings Slivko spent in club.

Slivko never talked about himself or his personal life at the club. This topic was closed once and for all shortly after the wedding, when one of the guys asked why his wife did not go camping with the guys. The short answer sounded sharper than usual...

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Club "Romantic" continued to develop, grow ...

Over time, the number of members of the club exceeded 200 people, Slivko began to set days of communication by age, already quite young beginners did not fall into the group with the elders, whose trips became more interesting. Either it was "catching foxes", when at night, by flashing a flashlight, they found each other in the field, taking into account some other orientations, then they ran with direction finders, then they participated in the speed of crossing the river on a tightrope and other sports games.

One of the nights, one of the guys forgot to turn off the stove, and during the night part of the wooden building of the library burned down. The club lost its premises. The club was temporarily relocated to the emergency building of the House of Pioneers on the same street, but it was small, unsuitable, and the club's authority was serious. The city committee of the party allocated premises in the New City in the premises of the Palace of Chemists - the most important cultural center of the city. The club came to the new building with a new name. It was 1968. The tourist club was called "CherGiD" - "Through the Rivers, Mountains and Valleys."

In the late 60s, Slivko was still working at a chemical plant, but he was easily allowed to go to the club's evening events, go hiking on weekends, and then he was simply listed at the enterprise.

> *"Even before entering shop No. 1, I was engaged in tourism with schoolchildren. Joined a new team. At first, I was somehow afraid to talk about my hobby in the shift. Then I felt that my workmates were interested not only in how I work, but also in what I do in my free time. Unexpectedly, my story about schoolchildren was met with interest. It happens that my weekends are not suitable for a hike - comrades help out. It happens that I will be delayed in the campaign - without reproaches they meet me in the shop. The shift workers understood how important the task of educating the younger generation is, how difficult this work is, but also interesting. More than 1000 children visit the club every year. Photographs, films, exhibitions, various collections, experiments in biology, collection of materials on the defense of the Caucasus - all these are the activities of the club. And now courses of geologists work in our club..."*

The club carried out a large search work on the defense of the Caucasus, correspondence with participants in those events, trips to the places of battles. There was a good museum based on the materials of campaigns and expeditions. The theme of the war was always in the first place. The museum already existed in the first year of Slivko's work - these were small stands under glass, where cartridge cases, helmets, fragments of documents, personal belongings of soldiers found on campaigns and expeditions were kept. The exposition of the museum gradually expanded, and over time, the museum became the pride of the club, where children from nearby schools were taken on excursions. In addition to the military direction, there was geology and botany. There was a photo circle at the club, where children learned to take pictures and make films. But, as former pupils of the club recall, the most important thing was that everything was done not for show and not for show.

Communication in the club continued to remain free, there were no classes as such - there were meetings where all the necessary information was clearly and concisely presented. After the meeting, there was a record of those wishing to participate in an event or a campaign, at the same time everyone received a task that was necessary from a specific participant in the campaign. Slivko was always in the thick of some discussions, because there were many groups, there were also many responsible for some events. But all this was not strictly organized, but in a free mode, with the exception of exclusive information. In this case, Slivko could say that at so many hours he was asking everyone to leave the premises, and a group of specific individuals would remain to conduct a special operation. To "certain persons" all the guys in this case experienced white envy. If it was supposed that an evening before the New Year would be organized, then a group of participants in its preparation was created on a voluntary basis. And then already this group did not devote anyone to how things were going.

The "artists" who made films or those who prepared the celebration of initiation into tourists and the presentation of the "Young Tourist" badge also worked in the same way. The scripts were also written by a group - they offered ideas, and only then the backbone of enthusiasts and more or less physically prepared guys prepared the final version of the script, and the shooting began. In feature films, there have always been pirates, spies, grotesque looking heroes of the detective. Everything was dynamic, with falls, stunts - very funny films - everyone was waiting for them. Sometimes scenes of torture also appeared in films, but this harmoniously fit into the script with "bad" heroes - no frills.

Once Slivko took out a color film and during the campaign he often drove young tourists into raspberries so that the guys would eat large bright berries, and he would take close-up shots. Lyuba Gorina had blue-blue eyes, and he photographed her most of all, now with berries, now against the backdrop of blooming rhododendrons. He was a great aesthete.

The older guys gradually left to study and join the army, they were replaced by others. And these others, having been in more or less difficult campaigns, joined the Council of Instructors at the invitation of Slivko. It was them who were trusted by the younger ones. And they went on short hikes not under the guidance of Slivko, but with new instructors authorized by Anatoly. It had no effect on discipline.

Before the first campaign, Slivko usually reported that the club had a system of penalty points: points were awarded for violations, and points were removed for good deeds. I peeled potatoes for soup in a thick layer - a penalty of 100 points, I was too lazy and brought little firewood to the fire, while everyone was looking, bringing, chopping sticks, doing business - get minus 100 points. He pulled up his tent and helped his comrades, otherwise he ran for water, although he was not on duty - get a plus of 50 -100 points. The guys did not notice how Slivko was following them, but they knew that he sees and remembers everything! And sooner or later everyone will receive their reward or punishment.

Direct speech. Tatyana

> *In our big campaign with Slivko, I had to keep a diary, how we overcome difficulties, how we live on a campaign. Only once, three days after the start of the campaign, Slivko asked me if I was taking notes. I replied that not yet - there is not enough time. He succinctly said: "Choose!" - whether about time, or about something else. I never bothered to write something based on my fresh impressions, because I was terribly tired in the mountains, and then I decided that we would do without these notes.*
>
> *A month after the trip, when the Council of Instructors considered the results of our trip, I received a punishment for not keeping a diary, as if I had not completed the assignment. The punishment was not attending the Council of Instructors three times. I came on the day of the Council, but I walked among other tourists, feeling out of my element.*
>
> *Meetings of the Council of Instructors were held once a week from 19 to 21-30 pm. I lived in the Old City, and Chergid was already in the New City at the Palace of Chemists. Buses rarely ran in the evening, and my mother demanded that I be at home immediately after 9 pm. I shared this with Slivko, and there was not a single meeting that at 20-50 Slivko did not say: "Tanya, now go home so that mom does not worry." This phrase was uttered without laughter and mockery, on the contrary, with some degree of respect for the requirements of the elders. I think that it was a wonderful unobtrusive lesson for everyone sitting on this Council (about fifty people).*

In the late 60s, Slivko was sent on a business trip to Japan. From there he brought ginseng roots. With three people, he shared the secret of planting ginseng in the Zakuban forest. At the gathering of tourists, he said that he had let three specific people into the secret, showing each one of the three ginseng planting sites in order not to forget himself - for safety. Among them was Valya Gordeeva. Valya did not tell anyone where the plantation was, and no one even dared to ask what these mysterious roots looked like. Perhaps it was a kind of pedagogical move that each of the guys could be privy to some kind of secret that you can't tell anyone about. This was regarded as a huge confidence in Slivko, and increased authority among the guys.

But there were also secrets in Chergid that were kept incomparably more carefully - terrible secrets ...

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Direct speech. Anatoly Slivko

> *« Periodically occurring sexual pressure oppressed me and required some action, which ultimately ended in masturbation. The act required imagination, fantasy associated with the appearance of a boy who died in a road accident, his clothes.In my fantasy world, which for me has become more real than reality, there are adventures, chases, smart and happy boys in black shoes. I can do whatever I want with them, they like it and they smile at me. Realizing that such fantasies would require sacrifice, I thought about how to get a boy in an unconscious state ... In books on medicine, I came across a description of retrograde amnesia, in which, as a result of a short-term hanging, a partial loss of memory occurs, everything connected with experience is erased from it. I decided to experiment..."*

Using the boys' curiosity and craving for secrets and conspiracies, Slivko offered to participate in a survival experiment. During the investigation, he admitted that there had never been a refusal from the children. From the "subject" Slivko took a non-disclosure agreement, which also appealed to the boys - just like adults, especially since the experiment, according to the instructor, was to determine the degree of endurance, test courage. For credibility, Slivko sketched out the script and gave it to the future victim to read. The plot was the same: the pioneer hero was subjected to various trials, including torture. Slivko explained the need for filming vaguely: he, they say, collects material and writes a book about the limits of human capabilities. In some cases, Slivko said that he must know how to provide first aid on campaigns if someone loses consciousness. The search for experimental subjects was also helped by the system of fines for misconduct: if the child received a fine, Slivko went forward - he offered to work out by participating in the experiment. Some of the guys went to the experiment, wanting to earn money - Slivko offered money (10 - 25 rubles).

On June 2, 1964, Slivko conducted his "first medical experiment", which consisted in the fact that the boy was suspended in a noose and after a short time lost consciousness. When he was unconscious, Slivko performed an act of onanism and ejaculated on the boy's shoes. When the boy came to his senses, he remembered absolutely nothing about what had happened. He survived, but a few months later Slivko committed his first murder. The victim was 15-year-old Nikolai Dobryshev, who did not differ in exemplary behavior. Slivko told him that he was writing a dissertation on the limits of human capabilities and persuaded him to participate in a "scientific experiment" to test these very capabilities. The boy died suffocating in a noose. The killer tried to save him by doing artificial respiration and heart massage, but it was useless. Frightened, Slivko immediately began to get rid of the corpse - he cut it into several pieces and threw them into the Kuban. He destroyed the film on which the murder was captured, fearing that someone would find it.

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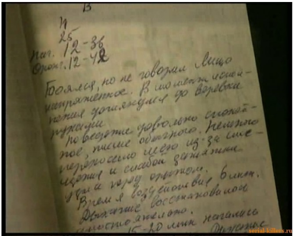
Thus, the experiments were now divided into lethal and non-lethal, and only Slivko knew what experiment would take place next. The boys did not realize that, going to the forest with a joyfully excited uncle Tolya, they might never come back. The preparation for the experiment was thorough: Slivko prepared in advance a clean, well-ironed school uniform, a white shirt, a red tie and, of course, polished shoes. The boy promised not to eat anything ten to twelve hours before the meeting, so that during the experiment there would be no nausea or vomiting. And just before the test, the teenager had to recover. Slivko washed some of the test subjects in the river and dressed him personally - the "gourmet" carefully prepared for the future bloody "feast". The maniac brought victims into an unconscious state in various ways. Some put a gas mask on their faces and forced them to breathe ether, others pulled a plastic bag over their heads, blocking the access of air, but most often he used a loop made of a rubber hose. He had no fear that he would be given away, because the boys simply could not know what was happening to them next.



13

11

25

Нач. 12-36

Оконч. 12-42

Боялся, но не говорил. Лицо напряженное. В момент [illegible] [illegible] до веревки руками

По [illegible] довольно спокойное, [illegible] [illegible]. Немного [illegible] из-за [illegible] и слабой [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

Время воздействия 6 мин.

Дыхание восстановилось самостоятельно.

15-20 мин начались [illegible]

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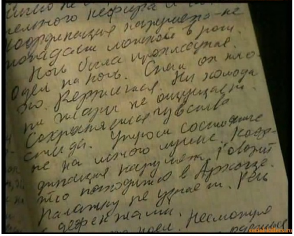

[illegible] кефира [illegible] немного [illegible] координация нарушена – не попадает ложкой в рот.

Ночь была [illegible].

Один на ночь. Спал он плохо. Ворочался. Ни холода ни жара не ощущал. Сохранялось чувство стыда. Утром состояние не на много лучше. Координация нарушена. Говорит что находится в Архызе. Палатку не узнает. Речь с дефектами. Несмотря [illegible]

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Slivko clearly controlled the conduct of his experiments - he certainly took pictures and film (some frames), kept notebooks in which he recorded the date and time of the "experiment", the actions and appearance of the boy during strangulation, the symptoms observed after the victim came into himself, monitored the pulse of the victims. At the trial, Slivko pointed out that thanks to this approach to the experiment, he brought the boys' stay "in the next world" to 9 minutes, when the child could still be revived. It was a real conveyor belt - dozens and dozens of different boys passed through Slivko's hands, in total, more than 40 people became victims of "non-fatal" experiments (according to other sources, about 100 people). These guys did not slip out of the loop themselves and did not accidentally survive - Slivko brought them to their senses and gave them life. But the consequences of these experiments were very difficult - some of the participants in the experiments as a result received diseases for life and even disability. Balancing on the verge of life and death with his subjects, Slivko was clearly aware of how long he needed to keep the child in the loop so that he could subsequently reanimate him, but the understanding of what needed to be done so that the experiment ended in death was just as clear. If Slivko conducted a deadly experiment, then he would take the victim out of the loop after ten to fifteen minutes.

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November 14, 1973 Slivko kills 15-year-old Alexander Nesmeyanov. Upon the disappearance of Nesmeyanov, a criminal case was initiated, searches were carried out in the Don forests, divers examined the bottom of the Kuban River, but this did not bring any results. The version of the investigation was even the kidnapping of the boy by gypsies. Nesmeyanov's mother herself traveled throughout the Soviet Union in search of her son, wrote to all authorities, including the XXV Congress of the CPSU. She also came to Slivko - she asked him if the boy had told him about his plans to run away from home. He replied that he had not spoken. The police also came to Slivko for photographs of Nesmeyanov, which could be shown on television. He printed excellent photographs and, in addition ... organized a search for the missing boy in the Don forests, in which up to two hundred members of Chergid participated!

Months passed, and Nesmeyanov was never found, so the case of his disappearance was closed. But in the winter of 1974/75, a prisoner in one of the colonies, Madyarov, wrote a confession, in which he confessed that it was he who killed the teenager, and buried the corpse on one of the islands of the Kuban. However, the search for the corpse according to the schemes drawn up by Madyarov again did not lead to anything. It turned out that the prisoner did not kill the boy, but simply wanted to "unwind" by riding to Nevinnomyssk. The investigation again stalled and was suspended.

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On May 11, 1975, Slivko kills 11-year-old fifth grade student Andrei Pogasyan. On May 12, Pogasyan's school bag and clothes were found on the city embankment. A thorough examination of the banks and bottom of the Kuban River did not bring any results. After interrogating Pogasyan's parents, the investigator found out that the boy was going to "film shooting", which was carried out by a man in the Don forest, and asked his mother to buy him new swimming trunks specifically for this. The investigator considered this information important and sent an order to the Nevinnomyssk Department of Internal Affairs to find this man, and he left for advanced training in Moscow, after which he was transferred to the Stavropol regional prosecutor's office. But they did not conduct any investigation to establish the identity of this "film-lover", and the investigation did not combine the two cases of missing children into one - for some reason they did not notice that Nesmeyanov and Pogasyan were about the same age and both attended Chergid. Moreover, they came to Slivko again for photos of Andrey Pogasyan! And again Slivko "on a voluntary basis" organized the search for the boy.

None of the inhabitants of the city could even imagine that the disappeared boys could have been brutally killed, the most likely cause seemed to be an accident, especially since there were many hydraulic structures around the city, or simply the boys' craving for adventure, which could make them embark on a long journey. . Be that as it may, criminal cases were not opened on these cases - the boys were wanted, but he did not give any results.

Despite the disappearance of two members of the club, life in Chergid, meanwhile, went on as usual ... Paradoxically, the club fully met its purpose. The children went to the club with pleasure and took an active part in all its affairs. Most importantly, they were interested in it. It makes no sense to argue that at that time there were suspicions against Slivko, even if at the court session, already knowing for sure about the crimes, the pupils spoke only enthusiastically about Chergid

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Direct speech. Andrei.

> *"In the late 70s, the name of the club was on the lips of the whole city, especially my friends and some classmates. It was an honor to be a member of the club, not everyone was taken there, and many did not stay there for a long time for their hooligan misdeeds. The boxing coach periodically made me bring my diary so that there were no deuces, and when I first went to Slivko, I also took the diary - there should not have been triples in it. I went to the club in the 4th grade, it was 1977. I don't remember who brought me there for the first time, but my first visit to Chergid made a big impression on me. It was a two or three-room apartment in a house in the city center on the 1st floor. The club itself was a small museum. The rooms were equipped with racks containing German and Soviet shot through helmets, rusty weapons, cartridges, and grenades. Some trophy and our flags, photographs hung on the wall. Everything was mysterious and mysterious and creepy as it beckoned. Slivko was then 40 years old, he was tall, with a wide open friendly face, clean-shaven, perfumed with "Shipr", his dark hair was curly. While in the club, he wore a dark suit, and on it was the badge "Honored Teacher of the School of the RSFSR". He leafed through my diary and, due to my young age, allowed me to just come to the club. The main task of "Through the Rivers of the Mountains and Valleys" was the organization and implementation of trips of schoolchildren to places of military glory, which were located in the foothills of the Caucasus. Everything was connected with the Great Patriotic War. I was at meetings in which high school students participated - grades 6-8, both boys and girls. They shared their impressions of their trips and planned future trips. Sometimes, at the urgent request of those present, he performed a great sacrament - curtained the windows with thick curtains, hung a screen on the wall and showed films. He had a video camera - a rarity in those days. And he filmed schoolchildren, but not just like that, but came up with various plots and scenarios, and their trips turned into feature short films. I saw these guys on the screen and they were sitting next to me at the same time - they were heroes and stars of the screen, moreover, films were in color, and television was still black and white at that time. At my request to take me on a hike, Slivko told me that he would definitely take me, but for this I need to grow up a little.*

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Thanks to Slivko's efforts, Chergid turned into an exemplary club, the pride of the whole city. It was prestigious to attend the club, to have badges and to be on the Council of Instructors. The popularity of the club became so high that Slivko was even forced to refuse admission due to the overcrowding of the club. The city committee of the Komsomol and the party helped the club in every possible way, because thousands of children were organized, difficult children did not cause trouble for the police - they were accepted into the club and re-educated without much effort. "Chergid" and Slivko constantly showed visiting guests as an example of the organization of the educational process and work with children. Slivko and his pupils regularly participated in events of various sizes, articles were written about him in Pionerskaya Pravda, and broadcasts were recorded on the All-Union Radio.

Participating in various events, Slivko personally gets acquainted with almost all the leadership of the city and the region, he has the widest connections in party structures. The third secretary of the city party committee, Kostina, literally idolized Slivko, attributing his merits to her talent as a leader and curator, so she not only helped him in providing free buses, material assistance for the purchase of mining equipment, scarce condensed milk for hiking in the mountains, but also promoted Slivko in her career stairs. Slivko was elected a deputy of the Nevinnomyssk City Council, and in 1977 he was awarded the title of Honored Teacher of the RSFSR (despite the fact that he had neither pedagogical nor higher education in general). Additional payments were made for the titles, and he received a salary from Azot, being listed as a worker in some workshop.

The honored teacher of the RSFSR was given to him, of course, illegally, but at the same time, most residents of the city perceived this award as well-deserved, because although Slivko was not a teacher, everyone knew that as an educator, psychologist, organizer, he was head and shoulders above anyone certified teacher. In contrast, the teaching staff were unpleasantly surprised by this decision, since such titles were not given to random people - they were not even allocated to a region or city every year, and the city government, together with the city committee of the party, carefully weighed all the pros and cons of individual candidates. Such a title could not be obtained without the approval of the party authorities, and, probably, Kostina insisted that it was Slivko who received this title.

The thunder of applause and the lack of leadership from the city and other organizations provided Slivko with absolute lack of control. In this state of affairs, Slivko himself is gradually changing - this is no longer the young romantic who first came to school, but a self-confident, well-groomed, arrogant person. As many noted, he was always a rather headstrong and proud person, and due to the fact that the club was considered one of the best in the Union and the city leadership put it on display everywhere, and was not averse to including his successes in his own asset, Slivko was even more felt his indispensability, felt that he was allowed more than others.

In the late 70s, the Chergid club was transferred to the trade union committee of the Nevinnomyssk production association Azot and received premises in a residential building on the street. North, which belonged to the chemical plant. During this period, Slivko was given additional teaching positions, and for the first time, full-time employees appeared in his club: his deputy and cleaner, warehouse manager and other employees. Indoors on st. The new life of the club began in the North, to end in December 1985 no longer with a thunder of applause in honor of the director of the club, but with a loud exposure of a murderous maniac ...

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It should be noted that Anatoly Slivko went to the next murder for a long time. He could control himself, according to forensic experts who know the history of his crimes. Slivko had a high degree of social maturity, a level of moral prohibitions. His intelligence was quite high. But the absence of a sexual life “turned on” the memories, in which the image of a bloodied boy surfaced each time, which brought shock. Fantasies increasingly captured Slivko (“the vision of the accident in 1961 constantly pops up in my mind and haunts me”). Five years have passed since the last murder and Slivko decides on a new deadly experiment.

In 1980, Slivko killed 13-year-old Sergei Fatnev. The search for the boy again yielded nothing, and the case was closed. And again, the investigation did not draw any conclusion from the fact that the boy, like the missing Nesmeyanov and Pogasyan, was a member of the Chergid club!

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In his games with the corpse, Slivko each time went "further and farther" and became more and more sophisticated. He hung and stretched the corpse on ropes in various poses, sawed and cut it in front of the camera, made up various "figures" from dismembered limbs. For example, the severed head of the victim was surrounded by severed legs in polished shoes. He opened the abdominal and chest cavities, carefully examined and filmed the internal organs. The blood was collected in a specially prepared tray and drank it with a spoon. He doused the boy's shoes with gasoline and set them on fire. Sawed his booted feet. He cut off the ears, nose, cheeks of the corpse, cut out the eyes. He salted the cut off genitals of the victims in an ordinary glass tin can. Such games could take him up to two hours.

Direct speech. Anatoly Slivko.

> *"When I dismembered the victim, I didn't feel disgust, but subconsciously assessed the situation, some thoughts assessed the bad side of my actions, others - stronger ones - forced me to do bad things and foreshadowed satisfaction ... . He buried corpses and body parts, and burned clothes with gasoline. I prepared for everything in advance ... For each sexual intercourse, I needed to see blood ... But after the removal of sexual pressure, that is, after the satisfaction of passion, common sense suggested that it was often impossible to do this, that it was very bad, and I was constantly looking for new opportunities, intermediate non-murder options. There was an idea to take as many photos as possible, so that after looking at them, to reproduce the whole process, to get excited, to get satisfaction. Sometimes he used the imagination of what had happened before. I also had such feelings for my sons: when no one was at home and I had sexual pressure, I imagined my son in a similar situation. And masturbated on his boot ...*
>
> *No, I never smoked or drank. Alcohol has always made me feel bad. I tried to get drunk in order to be attracted to women in this state, but nothing worked. In addition, I worked with children, I felt responsible, this is a matter of my morality, a matter of principle. I couldn't appear in front of the children with the smell of alcohol ... I didn't communicate with anyone, I didn't know my neighbors on the site, I didn't aspire to anything, I didn't envy anyone. He returned to the scene of the murder several times, about a month after the murder, sometimes earlier. My imagination worked, and I needed to reconstruct everything that had happened and enjoy it. At this point, I didn't feel any fear...*
>
> *After one of the murders, he left the victim's clothes and a watch, these integral details gave me an increased idea of past events. I tried to make a doll so as not to kill the living, but to use the doll to relieve sexual pressure.*

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July 23, 1985 Slivko performs his last lethal experiment. The victim was 13-year-old Sergei Pavlov. That day, at 7 o'clock in the morning, the boy left his house at 36 Mira Boulevard, telling his parents that he was going fishing on the Barsuchki River. However, he told his neighbor Lidia Polovinkina that he was going to meet with the head of the Chergid club, Slivko, and that he would photograph him for an "illustrated magazine." But by evening Pavlov had not returned. Then Polovinkina called Chergid and asked Slivko if he had seen the boy. Slivko replied that he had not seen, and the next day he left for the Black Sea with a group of pupils, and the investigator did not manage to talk to him. Serezha's mother, Antonina Grigorievna, sounded the alarm. I contacted the city police. They promised to take measures to search, but, unfortunately, they did not go further than promises.

A. Pavlova came with a complaint to the city prosecutor P. Zakachurin. Pavel Timofeevich carefully analyzed the facts and saw crime in them. As a result, a case was initiated on the grounds of premeditated murder and handed over to the investigator, especially since this was not the first case of the mysterious disappearance of teenagers.

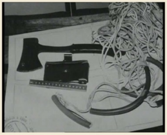
On November 13, 1985, Tamara Languyeva, an assistant to the city prosecutor, officially takes over this case. Time passed, and the investigation progressed with great difficulty. Various versions were put forward: it was assumed that the boy could drown, or perhaps one of the relatives was involved in the disappearance of the child. As already mentioned, the investigators knew that teenagers in Nevinnomyssk had disappeared before - the frequency was several years. T. Langueva for the first time systematized these disparate cases and began to consider the disappearances of teenagers not as separate cases, but as links in a single chain. The development of this version began ... First of all, Langueva drew attention to the Chergid club, which was visited by S. Pavlov and other missing boys. Talking with his friends at the club, she heard about the filming of movies. She was very surprised by the theme of these children's films, in which there were torture, scenes of hanging the main characters, although the guys claimed that they did not hang them seriously, but wrapped the rope under their armpits and imitated the pose of a hanged man. The investigator was even more alarmed by vague reservations about some strange medical experiments that the head of the club is conducting with children. Languyeva spent hours talking with members of Chergid, trying to get details from them, but to no avail. However, not only Langueva became interested in Slivko. Among the wards of Elena Proyda, who worked at that time in the children's room of the police, there were also rumors about the "secret cinema" and "experiments" of Slivko. E. Proyda paid close attention to verifying these rumors, and, perhaps, it was to her that the children first discovered the truth about the terrible events that took place in Chergid. The first of the direct participants in the experiments, who gave official testimony to T. Langueva, was Vyacheslav Khvostik. He said that Slivko hung him in a loop, after which he lost consciousness and then was unwell for several days. Then several more boys testified about their participation in Slivko's experiments ...

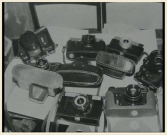
ргидовец
Владик
первый!!!

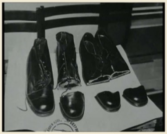
An analysis of Slivko's personality by the investigator showed that the director of the Chergid club was well known in the city and enjoyed great authority. He was listed as an apparatchik at a chemical plant, but in fact he was engaged only in the club. He was excellent at work and at home. In the city behind him firmly established the reputation of an experienced teacher. He was awarded dozens of thanks and diplomas, hundreds of rave reviews about the activities of the club and its useful deeds completed the image of an excellent student of education. And yet, analyzing the available facts, the investigator could not get rid of the thought of Slivko's involvement in the disappearances of children. The integrity of Slivko and the indisputable authority of "Chergid" stood in the way of the investigation. What if an honest person, a dedicated worker, is facing the investigation? Can't they say so many good things about a rogue? It was these circumstances that hindered the investigation, moreover, there was no direct evidence against Slivko. The city prosecutor also at first took the information about Slivko's dangerous experiments with skepticism - he could not believe that a person who devoted his life to children, was a model of honesty and decency, could be accused of an unhealthy interest in children.

In addition, one cannot discount the fact that Slivko was personally acquainted with many leaders in the City Committee, the Regional Committee of the Party, the Department of Internal Affairs, and it is quite natural to assume that no one needed the scandal around the name of the honored teacher and shock worker of communist labor. As a result, the investigators working on this case experienced some pressure from people who supported Slivko for several decades, which also somewhat delayed the conduct of more active investigative actions.

But since there were no other suspects, and the stories about the club director's strange experiences with children were very eloquent, the city prosecutor eventually signed a search warrant in the Chergid premises and Slivko's apartment.







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On the evening of December 28, 1985, policemen came to the club. Classes were going on there - Slivko and the children were preparing a meeting of the New Year. Initially, the policemen could not find at least something, although they carefully examined the premises of the club. Then one of the policemen pointed to a door with a sign "Don't get in - he'll kill you!" and asked Slivko: "What is there?" The one that is called "changed in face." Behind the door was a photo lab, where they found a set of knives, camping axes, coils of rope, rubber hose loops, stacks of shocking photographs of bound and dismembered children. They found hundreds of meters of film with scenes of torture, murder and dismemberment of children, a pioneer uniform, many children's shoes, some of which had sawn off toes. Slivko was arrested. One of the children who was present at his arrest had a tantrum when "Uncle Tolya was taken to the police": he enjoyed such great respect and love among children.

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The killer met his 47th birthday in the cell of the pre-trial detention center. During January and February 1986, when he confessed to seven murders, visits to crime scenes were organized and the remains of six children buried in the Don forests were discovered. The remains of the children killed by Slivko in the 60s were not found. The news of Slivko's detention quickly spread among the city's residents, but no one knew for what reason the respected teacher ended up in prison. There were the most incredible versions... Slivko's wife and two of his children were transported by the Ministry of Internal Affairs to another city (according to some reports, right the next day after the arrest). The arrest of a well-deserved teacher was also a big blow for many officials invested with power. The head of the city police, Colonel Antonenko, was removed from his post and sent to work in a strict regime colony as a deputy head. It was a big stress for him, having worked there for two years, he retired because he suffered from terrible headaches. He was not reminded of Slivko and asked nothing. And the third secretary of the city party organization, Kostina, who was busy with awarding Slivko the title of Honored Teacher, closed herself in her apartment and committed suicide after his arrest. She didn't have a family. After the arrest of Slivko, the premises of the club "Chergid" and equipment were transferred to the jurisdiction of the city and to this day the Center for Children and Youth Tourism and Excursions is located in this building.

The trial of Slivko took place in June 1986. The process was quick: direct evidence against the accused in the form of photographs and films taken by him was more than enough. Ambulances were constantly on duty near the courthouse: several participants in the process had hypertensive crises and heart attacks after watching Slivko's films. When Slivko was asked before the first viewing of the film if he had any objections to any of those present, he replied:

> *"I expressed the wish to the investigation that the circle be as narrow as possible ... What will be presented now ... even the human race is a disgrace ... I saw it once ... And this can neither be washed away nor forgotten. It will leave only with death ... I'm scared that people will watch it.*

Conducted twice forensic psychiatric examination of Slivko (including one at the Serbsky Institute) showed his sanity and the presence of "organic psychopathy" (a personality disorder due to organic changes in the brain) and sexual perversions - pedophilia, necrophilia, sadism, necrosadism , fetishism, vampirism, pyromania. During the investigation and trial, Slivko cried all the time, showed remorse.

Slivko was sentenced to death, but thanks to the efforts of his lawyer Sergei Petrov, a petition for clemency was drawn up, a petition for a re-examination. However, these efforts were in vain - on December 21, 1987, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR refused to pardon and all the following time Slivko was on death row in solitary confinement in the Novocherkassk prison, awaiting the execution of the sentence. Like everyone sentenced to death in the USSR, Anatoly Slivko did not know when the sentence would be carried out, and therefore he shuddered when he heard the slightest noise in the corridor. The fear that they had come for him tormented him relentlessly. So it was only natural that when, in 1988, a security guard told him about a visitor, the famous Moscow psychiatrist Dr. Kostoev, Slivko was greatly relieved.

Kostoev, who led the operation to search for the Rostov maniac, was expecting a meeting with Slivko, in the hope that a conversation with him would help him better understand the psychology of maniacs and ultimately figure out the Rostov fanatic. He knew very well that he had to be very careful with the prisoner, since he could tell him very important information in order to prolong his life. Kostoev knew something about which he in no case had the right to even hint: very soon Slivko was to be executed. However, he did not need to seek recognition of Slivko, he wanted him to reveal his soul to him to the very depths. Kostoev asked him questions, wrote down something, and in parting left a green school notebook with a multiplication table on the cover and asked him to describe everything in detail in order to discuss it at the next visit

Slivko accepted the offer, which promised not only temporary peace, but also an opportunity to escape from thoughts of execution. Nevertheless, in some part of his nature, he remained a teacher and a completely trustworthy citizen of the country, and being such, he, of course, agreed that the criminal should be neutralized. The main difficulty was that the second, criminal part of his soul, which was much stronger than the first, held a different opinion.

Two days later, Kostoev again made his way through the steppe and the forest belt that separated Rostov from Novocherkassk. This time he was accompanied by Major Burakov, who was also interested in the psychology of the criminal. Burakov was supposed to play the role of Dr. Kostoev's assistant and record the conversation with Slivko. It was very important that the conversation was carried out skillfully, since Kostoev learned that in two or three hours Slivko was to be executed.

At the second meeting, Slivko returned the notebook, each page of which was covered with neatly drawn words - the fruit of the most serious thoughts, the last confession of a maniac. Slivko wrote that at the age of twenty-three he witnessed a road accident that killed a boy of about ten. The boy was dressed in a pioneer uniform - a white shirt, red tie, black shoes. There was a large pool of blood and burning gasoline on the road. Slivko was both frightened and fascinated by the spectacle, from which he could not take his eyes off and which firmly stuck in his head.

To get rid of this "sweet nightmare", Slivko got married, but on the very first night he was disappointed, unable to make his wife a woman; a little later she had to resort to surgery. Although making love to his wife meant "blood, sweat and tears" for him, he still managed to ensure that they had a son. For some time, the knowledge that he had a little son helped Slivko cope with nightmarish visions that continued to haunt him until he gave up, becoming, in his own words, "a slave to his own fantasy."

Slivko's victims were only ten-year-old boys, the most attractive in his eyes were their black shiny shoes. The red pioneer tie also became his fetish, but Slivko argued that he should by no means be suspected of "inclinations towards fascism." Slivko noted that each time he wanted to repeat the same picture. And he repeated everything again, usually a month later, sometimes earlier. Slivko admitted that the photographs that he took after the murder and developed in his darkroom satisfied him for no more than a month. He also emphasized that until now he had never talked about his fantasies related to his son, and only now, finally losing hope, decided to write everything as it is.

That part of Slivko's consciousness that was in charge of a sense of justice continued to function. He cursed himself for having fallen so low that he began to associate his fantasies with his own son.

> *"I could describe everything I did in two completely opposite ways. I could brand myself with a curse, but I could also present my sadism as something sublime, inaccessible to ordinary people ... "*

Reflecting on his character in general, Slivko pointed out that he did not smoke, did not drink or swear, and was very fond of nature, which, in his opinion, "led to the disappointing conclusion that even the most respected person can become a receptacle for evil"

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